OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,831 New Series. BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. BARRATT	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich.	2,800	450	.....
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. WERNETH HALL...T. Collin	4,100	500.	,, 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA is expected to reach here on or about the 8th proximo, and will leave for Zanzibar on the 15th. For Freight and Passage, apply to the undersigned.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

COTTON PRESSES.

THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	503 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem	200 Bales	175 Bales
Measurement per bale	7' 6"	9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale	6 lbs.	7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District,

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th November at 5 p.m.

S.S. "NUDDEA"	3,000	,,	,,	24th November
S.S. "KANGRA"	1,978	,,	,,	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"	2,078	,,	,,	22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November, 1, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

- BILLIARD TABLE BR.
- CARPET BRUSHES.
- CLOTHES BRUSHES.
- CORNICE BRUSHES.
- CRUMB BRUSHES.
- FLESH BRUSHES.
- FURNITURE BRUSHES.
- HAIR BRUSHES.
- HARNESS BRUSHES.
- HAT BRUSHES.
- HORSE BRUSHES.
- NAIL BRUSHES.
- PAINT BRUSHES.
- PLATE BRUSHES.
- SCRUBBING BRUSHES.
- SHOE BRUSHES.
- SPOKE BRUSHES.
- TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

- Abscess Lancets.
- Balling Irons.
- Balling Probangs.
- Bistouries.
- Bleeding Lancets.
- Blood Sticks.
- Catheters.
- Castrating Clams.
- Castrating Knives.
- Clippers.
- Drawing Knives.
- Drenching Horns.
- Fleams.
- Firing Irons.
- Gum Lancets.
- Hobbles.
- Measuring Standards.
- Probes.
- Rasps.
- Scalpels.
- Scissors.
- Seton Needles.
- Singeing Lamps.
- Suture Needles.
- Syringes.
- Scales.

	Rs.	a.
Complete pocket Sets of Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles in folding morocco case	40	0
Veterinary Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with pipe for Sheep and Dogs, &c., in mahogany case	36	0
Ditto. ditto. with tobacco fumigator and Horse Catheter, in mahogany case	50	0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYLCULA AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE following plant will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 6th November 1886, at noon, in the store-yard of the Executive Engr., Poona and Kirkee.

2. TERMS CASH
1. Machine Brick-making, worked by animal power, with one pair of bullocks.
2. Machines Brick-making, worked by hand power, by two men.
2. Machines Brick-pressing, for stamping bricks.
1. Machine punching and shearing.
1. Mortar Mill for grinding chunam.
2. Boilers.
26. Cast Iron columns, 18 ft. long and 9" diam."
2. Pumps centrifugal Hand Suction and Discharge Pipes, respectively 2" and 1½" Diam. Driving wheel 5' 6" Diam. and Fan 12" Diam.
3. For further particulars, apply at this office.

W. H. HAYDON, Major, R.E.
Ag. Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.
Office of the Executive Engineer, P. and K., Poona, 21st October 1886.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS, will be received for the supply of 4,000 (Four thousand) Tons, of Best "CARDIFF" fresh screened Locomotive Coal and 500 (Five hundred) Tons, Best "Davisons" screened "West Hartley" Coal, to the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on the 8th November 1886, at his Office 19, Apollo Street.

No tender will be considered unless, submitted in the prescribed form and accompanied with the necessary earnest deposit in currency notes or Government securities.

The tenders will be submitted to the Manager of the Bhavnager Gondal Railway, and his decision will be communicated as soon as possible, probably on the 15th November 1886.

The Manager reserves, the right of rejecting any or all the tenders.

For full particulars, and forms of tender, apply at the Office of the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, 19, Apollo Street.

THO. WOOD,
Port Storekeeper.
Bombay, October 29, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

"REDUCTION IN PRICES."

TREACHER and Co. have now the pleasure of informing their numerous Customers that the full benefit of the slight improvement in Exchange has enabled them to make a CORRESPONDING REDUCTION in their Store and Wine Catalogues now issued:—

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs.	a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb.	0	15
Ham, Boneless, Cooked, in tins, 4 to 6 lbs., per lb.	1	6
Ham, Boiled, 2-lb. tins, each	1	8
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0	13
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0	14
Ditto in tins, of about 2 and 4lbs. each, per lb.	1	3

BUTTER AND LARD.

Choicest Danish Butter, in 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	5
Hog's Lard, in 1-lb. tins	1	0

CHEESE.

Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0	12
Ditto in cut	0	13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb.	0	12
Cheddar, in tins, of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Gruyere, in tins, of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Parmasan, grated, in large bottles, each	1	2

TONGUES.

American cooked Tongues, per tin	2	8
Do. Lunch do. per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1	0
Ox-Tongues, dried in tins, each	5	2
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table in tins, each	5	6
Do. Prime Pick-nick, per tin	2	2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	2	0
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0	13

PRESERVED FISH.

Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0	12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1	5
Cod Fish, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Roes, fresh	0	10
Digby Chicks	0	11
Haddock, fresh, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Finnon, per tin	0	11
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	11
Herrings, fine, fresh	0	6
Do. Kippered	0	11
Do. A la Sardine, small tins	0	12
Do. Red, selected fish	1	0
Do. in Fennel Sauce, per tin	0	12
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0	12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin	1	6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0	9
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0	8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	14
Do. American, pint tins, per tin	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	11
Salmon, fresh, American, 1-lb. tins, per tin	0	9
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's, 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	3
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0	7
Do. do. double tins, per tin	0	11
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1	3
Sprats, dried, per tin	0	13
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0	12
Whitebait, Real Blackwell, per tin	1	1
Yarmouth, Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0	15

FRENCH PATES.

	Rs.	a.
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) } Truffled	3	0
Snipe (Pate de Becassines) Woodcock (Pate de Becasses) } Without Truffles, large tin	2	12
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) Truffled, small tin	1	8

SAUSAGES.

Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Do. do. large size do. do.	1	11
Bologna do. do. do.	1	4
Cambridge do. do. do.	0	15
Pork do. do. do.	0	15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's do.	0	12
Do. do. small tin, do. do.	0	7
Norfolk Sausages do. do.	0	11
Irish do. Shamrock brand do.	0	12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1	4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2	2
Do. finest Californian, per tin	1	4
Carrots, English, per tin	0	6
French Beans (Harricot Verts), per tin	0	9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0	10
Mushrooms, preserved, ½-lb. tins	0	7
Do. do. 1-lb. do.	0	12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0	12
Peas, English, per tin	0	7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel), per tin	0	9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0	7
Turnips, do., per tin	0	6
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3	12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1	10
Mixed Vegetables, compressed	1	2

JAMS.

Apricot Cherry } Per tin	0	9
All otherkinds, per tin	0	7

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

Orange Marmalade, Keiller's, 1-lb. tins	0	6
Do. Cairn's Home-made, 1 lb. tins	0	9
Narbonne Honey, per bottle	0	12

TABLE SAUCES.

Worcester, Treacher & Co.'s, pints	0	12

(This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces.)

Worcestershire, Lea and Perrins Reading Cock's Harvey's (by Lazemby) } ½-pints	0	11
} pints	1	3
Burgess's Essence of Anchovies Treacher's do. do. } ½-pints	0	11
} pints	1	2

CAPER'S OLIVES.

Caper's Real French { ½-pints each	0	8
{ pints	0	12
Olives, Spanish, pints	0	13
Do. French { ½-pints	0	6
{ pints	0	10

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Importers of Provisions and Oilman's Stores. Every Article Guaranteed.
A COMPARISON OF PRICES IS INVITED. COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MACONACHIE'S DIGBY CHICKS.

DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.
MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.

Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.

Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

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S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!
NEW MUSIC!

NEW SONGS.	Authors.	Keys.
Chirette	Roeckel	F. G.
Just the old way	Behrend	F. G. A. B.
Daffodil time	Marzials	D. E. F.
Only youth is happy	Molloy	C. D. F.
An old Garden	Hope Temple	G. A. B.
Come to me	Denza	A. B. C. D.
Unless	Caracciolo	A. B.
The Young Brigade	Jude	C.
After Sundown	Theo. Bonheur	G.
At Anchor	Odoardo Barri	C.
It came with the merry may love	Paolo Tosti	E. F. A.
Love that came too late	do.	B. C. D.
My love and I	do.	D. E. F.
Marguerite	Pinsuti	F. D.
Someone's Sweet-heart	do.	B. C. D.
I haven't for a long time now	Slade Murray	
As I walks along my beat	Tom Bass.	
There's bigger fools than me in the Army	do.	

NEW DANCE MUSIC.		
Adelaide	Waltz	Enos Andrew.
Jubilee	do.	Coote.
Prés de Toi	do.	Waldteufel.
Nid d'amour	do.	do.
Douce Souvenance	do.	
After Sundown	do.	Bonheur.
Swinging	do.	Ed. Silva.
Ivy	do.	Fabian Rose.
My Sweet-heart's Schottische		

NEW PIANO MUSIC.	
Sylvia Pizzicati	Delibes.
Sylvia Valse lente	do.
Polish Dance	Scharwenka
Gwendoline Gavotte	Nielson.
Rigaudon	Raff.
Jubilee Gavotte	Kottaun.

TURNERS BANJO JOURNAL Nos. 1 to 13.
BALLANTYNES BANJO GEMS ,, 1 to 8.

The new Christmas Dance Albums have just arrived, price 12 annas each.

LISTS AND CATALOGUES POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.
PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.
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SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC ****	do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC ***	do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC **	do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC *	do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do. do.	do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBRY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

- SOAPS,
- TOOTH POWDERS,
- TOOTH PASTE,
- TOOTH BRUSHES,
- BATH GLOVES,
- PERFUMES,
- EAU DE COLOGNE,
- TOILET VINEGAR,
- RAZORS,
- STROPS,
- POMADES,
- HAIR WASHES,
- HAIR BRUSHES,
- NAIL BRUSHES,
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GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

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COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO WISH THE PARIS MOSCOW MAN,
SEE THE NATURAL FALL OF SNOW AND
HAVE A PLEASANT DRIVE ON A SLEDGE.

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Reserved Seats....	Re. 1 8	Second Class	Ans. 8
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Le AND MANAGER ....Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

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ROYAL MARIONETTES
From the Crystal Palace and St. James' Hall, London.
THE RETURN OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1880.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1886.
And every evening till further notice.
THE FAVOURITE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS,
And pronounced by him in his "Pictures of Italy" to be the most humorous performance that he ever witnessed.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
have just concluded one of the most successful engagements ever known in Australia.

Closing on the 8th of last month after a run of ninety-two weeks, and pronounced by the Press to be the most entertaining Exhibition that had ever visited the Colonies.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES
will be favourably remembered in Bombay, having played a most successful season here, in the year 1880.

THREE DISTINCT PERFORMAMCES.
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI
OR
Sports Automatique.
The Original Christy Minstrels
Full Band and Chorus.
THE FAIRY PANTOMIMES.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD
Introducing scenery and effects unsurpassed in Rapidity of Changes, Beauty of Tableaux.
Rich and costly Wardrobe, closing with the Grandest of all Scenic Transformation.
THE PALACE OF DEWDROPS IN THE ABODE OF STALATA,
WITH GRAND ELECTRIC LIGHT EFFECTS.

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Boxes to hold 4	Rs. 12	Pit stalls............	Rs. 2
Orchestra stalls....	" 3	Pit........................	" 1

Back seats..........Annas 8.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9, carriages for 11 oclock.

NOTICE SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1886,
FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.
Children half price to all parts of the House.
Special arrangements for Schools.

THE MACIVER LINE s. s. CUBA, has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 31, 1886.

STORAGE OF BAGGAGE, KIT, &c.

THE Undersigned have secured First-Class WAREHOUSE ACCOMMODATION for Storing Goods of every description. Rent very moderate. Apply to

WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 208th Monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner's attention having been drawn to the omission by persons liable to PAY the WHEEL TAX under section 104, of the Municipal Act to return the schedules required by section 109 of the same act or to give the notice required by section 110. NOTICE is hereby given that it has been determined in future to enforce the provisions of the Law above referred to, and to institute prosecutions against defaulters.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's office, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1886.

BACK BAY BATHS.

SWIMMING MATCHES.

TO be held on SATURDAY, 6th November, 3 p. m.

PROGRAMME

1. BOYS RACE.—For boys under 14 years. 100 feet, length of the Bath. Entrance Fee, eight annas. Prize, a Silver Watch.
2. 100 YARDS RACE.—Three lengths of the Bath. Prize, a Silver Cup.
3. BLINDFOLD RACE.—Once the length of the Bath. Prize pair of Binoculars.
4. LONG DISTANCE DIVING.—Three trials each. Prize, Cigar Case.
5. 200 YARDS RACE.—Six lengths of the Bath. Prize, a Silver Cup.
6. PLATE DIVING.—The most picked up out of a dozen thrown into the Bath. Prize, Silver Card-tray.
7. HURDLE RACE.—Poles placed across the Bath. 2 lengths. Prize, Spirit flask.
8. AQUATIC DERBY.—Once the length of the Bath, riding on mussacks. Prize.—
9. SPECIAL RACE.—10 lengths of Bath. Prize, a Cup presented by Mr. E. Beynon.

Entrance Fee—One rupee for each event. Three to enter or no prize will be given.

ADMISSION.—ONE RUPEE.

PERFUMERY!

FRESH SUPPLY OF
Sweet Scents for the Handkerchief
from best well-known,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN HOUSES.

THE following kinds are generally kept in stock from ATKINSON, LUBIN and SMYSH and NEPHEW :—

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Opoponax.
Violet.
Jessamine.
Honey Suckle.
Bush Rose.
Ylang Ylang.
Princesse Louise's Bouquet.
Prize Medal Bouquet.
Reine Victoria.
Sultaness.
Stephenotes.
Sweet Sixteen.
Love me dear.
True Love.
Honey Moon.
Darling Bouquet.
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Roses.
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Lily of the Valley.
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Millefluer.
Bridal Bouquet.
Spring Flowers.
Wild Flowers.
Sweet Briar.

GOSNELL'S A. I. BOUQUET.
LUNDBORG'S AMERICAN SCENTS.
Edena! Tally Ho!! Fascination!!!
Marchal Niel Rose and Alphine Violet.

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Essence de Melati, Auchampaca de Lahor,
Rose Jasmin Céfeio de las Pampas.

PINAUD'S CELEBRATED
FRENCH PERFUMES.
Jasmin, White Rose; Vanila, Jockey Club and Heliotrope,
AND
Why not! Aida! Violet! Eden Bouquet and Opoponax.

VIOLETS SCENTS.
Remarkable for sweetness and pleasing odour.

THE "QUEEN MAH"
PERFUMED LAMPS.
The most effective and economical Odorator.
Forms an elegant Drawing-room ornament.
Is a charming present for a Lady, and is found Matchless for Perfuming apartments!
A thimbleful of any ordinary scent is sufficient to fill an apartment with agreeable sweet perfume.
Makes the atmosphere refreshing, sweet and healthy. It is a great Boon.
To sick-rooms, bed-rooms, and Drawing-rooms, when a Powerful disinfectant is required.

No. 1 made of polished brass	Rs.	3 8
No. 2 nickle plated	"	4 8
No. 3 engraved brass	"	5 0
—— tin	"	1 0

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have become more popular than ever for their simplicity, durability, cheapness and variety of work. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, PRICE Rs. 8-8. Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

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THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

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THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than ONE RUPEE.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Free and Safe by post in satin lined box. PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld—Silk Mercers, Milliners, Hosiers, Glovers, Tailors, Boot Merchants, and General Providers, Church Gate Corner.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., Agents wanted throughout the Country. TERMS ON APPLICATION.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will take place on FRIDAY, 5th November, at the "Hotel de Europe," Parel Road, Byculla. Tickets to admit a Gentleman and 2 Ladies, Rs. 2. Dancing at 9 sharp. A capital String Band engaged.

UNDRESSED DOLLS, in all sizes, with Lovely Faces, from a well-known Manufacturer, in Germany, to hand. Price from annas 6. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK; Hindoo or Portuguese preferred. Apply to "CUSTOMS," care of this paper.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in Plush and Leather, very acceptable Presents; a choice selection of Leather Writing Desks, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Vanilla, Choolate, Peaches and Mixed Fruits; also Wines and Spirits of the best Quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church-gate-street.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.—Another fresh Consignment JUST ARRIVED. Apply to WM. WATSON & Co.'s Godown-Keeper, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A First-class Certificated ENGINEER for a Local Mill. Must be thoroughly competent with Engines, Boilers, and Gearing Work. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to "A. B.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—At the Ladies' Depot, 886, Parel Road, Articles for High Art Embroidery, Kartaline and Canvasine Paintings, Japanese Jewellery, Ladies' Underlinen, Children's Clothes, and Baby's Lagettes, at very moderate prices.

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MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

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SUPERFINE CARDBOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

TO LET at MATHERAN—The "KEEPSAKE," commanding a beautiful View and near the Bund. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

JUST RECEIVED,—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

GRUYERE CHEESE.—(Real Blumenthal) just landed. PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price [illegible] 1. Postage half anna.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* —*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF (76) DOCRAS ANTANI COTTON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant 1886, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction in BryceWare-house, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by order of Mr. Ookerda Khetsey, and on account and risk of whom it may concern.

Mark in Marathi (Vani Basparapa and Mahlingapa). 76 Docras Antani Cotton,

SALE OF SURPLUS, &c., BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant 1886, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Byculla Bungalow of David Sassoon Esqr. (below the G. I. P. R. Byculla bridge) a quantity of rafters; planks; beams; joists; battens; ladders; wood-works, Pore-bunder and marble slabs, Coorla stones, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 2, 1886.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

No. 26, Medows Street.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situate at Funeswady Lane for sale by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account, and at the risk of Anundrao Luxumon, and Ruckmabai his wife, the mortgagors.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, under and by virtue of power of sale, contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing the date 15th day of July 1884, and a deed of further charge, bearing the date, 13th day of February 1886.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Funeswady Lane, in the island of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, containing by admeasurement 423 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under 140, together with messuage tenement, range or chawl of buildings, hereditaments and premises erected and built thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and bounded on the east by the said Funeswady lane, on the west, by the property of Karoba Ragoonath and Ragoonath Abbajee, on the north by the property of Mathoorabai, the wife of Pandoorang Ramchunder, and on the south, by the property of Ballajee Sadasivajee.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, November 2, 1886.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Shaik Abdulla Pockmaray Street and known as Moosaferkhana of Aboo Allarakhia Agbote Wallaana, near the Moosaferkhana of Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November 1886, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4 o'clock p.m., by order of Memon Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Memon Hajee Abdool Rehiman, Hajee Allarakhia known as Agbotewalla, under and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagor by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 28th day of September, 1876.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being, without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the eastern side of Shaik Abdulla Pockmaray Street, in the subdistrict of Booleswar, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Hajee Abdul Rahim Hajee Allarakhia and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 700 and old survey No. 1,150, and new survey No. 4,515, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 31, containing by admeasurement (191) square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Abdul Pockmaray Street, on or towards the north by the house at Bhewra Fuckeera, and on or towards the south by the Moonshee Yacoob Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, November, 3 1886.

NOTICES.

WANTED—A CLERK for the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Qualifications—

Thorough knowledge of English. Must be well acquainted with the Financial and Account Codes, and able to note and draft. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150.

Apply to FIRST ASSISTANT AGENT to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Mount Abu.

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CARDS III. SERIES—Just published in 6 different Designs, each Card with an Indian View, Flower and Bird. Prices: I. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. II. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 3-8-0; 12 Cards, Rs. 6. III. Series, 6 Cards, Rs. 5; 12 Cards, Rs. 9. Published only by the BASEL MISSION BOOK and TRACT DEPOSITORY, MANGALORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1¼.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2¼.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
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THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
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Sole Agents for India.

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(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
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STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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- Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
- Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.

THROUGH TRAINS—
- Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
- Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
- Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
- Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
- Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
- Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
- Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
- Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
- Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
- Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
- Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
- Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.

Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
- Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
- Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
- Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
- Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
- Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
- Southern Mahratta Railways.
- Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
- Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
- Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
- Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
- Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
- Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
- Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
- Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
- Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
- Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
- Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
- Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
- Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
- Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
- Bengal Central Railway.
- Bengal and North-Western Railway.
- Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
- Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
- Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
- Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
- Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.

ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
- Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
- B. B. & Central India Railway.
- Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
- Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
- Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
- Madras Railway.
- Mysore State Railway
- South Indian Railway.
- Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
- Patna and Gya State Railway.
- Tirhoot State Railway.
- Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
- Nulhati State Railway.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
- P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
  - Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
  - Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
  - Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
  - Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
  - Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
  - Trieste to London.
  - Alexandria to Cyprus.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Anchor Line of Steamers—
  - Bombay to Liverpool.
  - Rate of Passage Money.
- Hall Line of Steamers—
  - Bombay to Liverpool.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Clan Line of Steamers—
  - Bombay to Liverpool.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- British India Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
  - Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
  - Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
  - Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
  - Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
  - Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
- The River Steam Navigation Co.—
  - From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debroghur.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
- The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
  - Calcutta to Assam.
  - Calcutta to Cachar.
  - Rates of Passage Money.
  - Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
  - Rates of Passage Money.
  - Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
  - Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
  - Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
  - Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
  - Rates of Passage Money.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
- Routes from Ahmedabad.
- Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
- Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
- Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
- Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
- Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
- Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
- Do. from Asseerghur.
- Do. from Baroda.
- Do. from Belgaum.
- Do. from Bhooj.
- Do. from Bombay.
- Do. from Dapoolee.
- Do. from Deesa.
- Do. from Dharwar.
- Do. from Goghs.
- Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
- Routes from Kolhapoor.
- Do. from Neemuc
- Do. from Poona.
- Do. in Kattywar.
- Do. from Sattara.
- Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
- Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
- Do. from Surat.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
- Horse Carriage Dak Association
- Punjab Van Dak.
- Dak-bearer Service.

ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
- From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
- To Naini Tal and Almorah.

ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
- Amballa to Kalka, Dugs hai Kasaoli, and Simla.
- Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
- Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
- Lahore to Ferozepore.

PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY ...	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA ...	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN ...	Railway Station.
BULSAR ...	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessail.
[illegible] ...	Cawasjee Dossabhoy
ALLAHABAD ...	Railway Station.
MADRAS ...	Higginbotham & Co., and G Bros.
LONDON ...	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., Oxford-street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,100,000
RESERVE FUND ... £80,0 [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 48 0	" 50 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	" ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer	" 28 0	" ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	" ...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	—
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	—
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	" 10 8	..
Chateau de Frands	" 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	—
From MUNZER & SPAHN.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovitz	12 0	14
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer- Red Bars spils }	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0	
Charles Lervetre very old Brandy***	" 16 0	
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	" 18	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 26 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
....	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	" 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	" 16	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
SUNDRIES.		
Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	
Finest do	" 20 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 22	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 [illegible]
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	—	0 12
French Beans	—	0 9
Young Cut Beans	—	0 9
Smoked Sausages	—	1 8
Small Sausages	—	1 6
Pease for Soup	—	0 12

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum, on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, Aug. 15, 1886.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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BRANCH OF THE AL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Cuba (s), from Liverpool.

The Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Mounts Bay and the Clan Drummond left the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Cuba entered yesterday.

Postal Notice.—The charges on Foreign Money orders and British Postal orders are regulated by schedule 28, *viz.*, 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Titania, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Sailors' Home.—The following is the statement of the number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Home during the past month:—Officers 155, seamen 796, and casual boarders 14; total 965. The greatest number in the Home during the month was 42, the least 22, and the daily average was 31·12.

Fall Down a Staircase.—Abdool Kadur, a peon belonging to the Carnac Iron Works, while coming down a staircase at the office of the works at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, his foot slipped, and he fell down the stairs, sustaining a fracture of the right forearm. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Primroses in India.—Mr. N. Symonds has followed up his letter to us of a few weeks since, affirming that primroses grow in India, by sending to the Bombay Natural History Society a fine root transplanted from the Neilgherries. Unbotanical editors who are disposed to doubt the existence of the primrose in this country will note the fact.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—At the head branch of this dispensary during the past month the daily average attendance was 224·29, the admissions being 2,366. The prevailing diseases were 602 cases of fever and 381 of bowel complaints.—At the Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit branch the corresponding figures were 223 and 2,172. The prevailing diseases were fever and diseases of the lungs and air-passages.

Lost Property.—Rustomjee Eduljee, living at Bazaar Gate Street, reports having dropped a purse containing cash and sundry gold and silver articles, of the collective value of Rs. 60, somewhere between his house and the Crawford Markets, on Saturday last.—Goculdas Ramdas, living at Bazaar Gate Street, reports that his wife, aged 11 years, dropped from her wrist a gold wristlet, valued Rs. 100, on Sunday evening, somewhere between his house and Mody Bay.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at 1st Street, Parsiwada, touching the death of Veerbaijee, a Parsee woman, aged 80 years. At about 9 o'clock on the 28th ultimo, while the deceased was engaged cooking, her *sudra* accidentally caught fire, and she was extensively burnt about the face and body. She died from the effects of the burns on Sunday night at 8 o'clock. A verdict of accidental death by burns was recorded.

Polo.—The game this afternoon will be as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Pease *vs.* White—Mr. Gray (captain), Mr. Cloete, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Hodgkinson, and Capt. Sankey. As some of the "Whites" will only play half-time, members who wish to play and whose names are not included above, are requested to come to the ground in white. Play will begin punctually at 4-45, in order that six rounds may be played.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 this evening:—

Grand March	Rienzi	Wagner.
Operatic Selection	Stradella	Flotow.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Grand Selection	I Brigandi	Marcadante.
Polka	Stefanie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

House-breaking and Theft.—Raghoonath Shunker, living at Worlee Pakady, reported to the police that his house was broken into on Friday night last, and two boxes containing cash, gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value Rs. 245, were stolen from the premises. Upon enquiries instituted by the police, the two boxes were found broken open, minus its contents, at the Worlee Flats on Saturday; but no trace of the property or thief could be got. Further enquiries are in progress.—On the same night the house of Padman Heeraji, living in the same locality, was broken into, and property consisting of copper utensils, of the value of Rs. 4-8, was stolen.

A Dishonest Servant.—Costao I. Philip, a Goanese cook in the service of Dr. Rozario, residing at Mazagon, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 100, the property of his master, on Sunday. The accused, during the absence of the compounder in charge of Dr. Rozario's dispensary, entered the dispensary and stole the currency note in question. On the note being missed by the compounder on his return, and on hearing that the accused was there during his absence, he made a report of the loss to the police, who took the accused into custody, and he subsequently produced the note from the place where he had concealed it. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Alleged Robbery in the Nizam's Palace at Golconda.—The *Deccan Herald* publishes the following account of an alleged robbery at Hyderabad:—"News comes to us of an extensive robbery having been perpetrated in his Highness's Palace in Golconda the other day. In one of the rooms of this palace are kept a number of *Kishtees*, or open-mouthed vessels, filled with costly cloths, wearing apparel, and valuable jewels belonging to his Highness and the Zenana ladies. These *Kishtees*, when the Nizam leaves the Fort for the City, are wrapped up in cloth, tied with ropes which are sealed, and placed in a room which is secured by the usual chain and lock. A thief, or rather thieves, for there must have been more than one, effected an entrance into the part of the palace where this room is situated, and filed through the chain which secured the door. They then cut away the ropes that secured ninety-three out of the ninety-seven *Kishtees* lying in the room, and throwing out all the cloths and wearing apparel, decamped with the jewelry. Unfortunately no list descriptive of the value or particulars of the jewelry contained in these *Kishtees* is forthcoming, but some of the officials of the palace are said to estimate the loss at between 6 and 7 lakhs of rupees. The strangest part of the story is that no independent enquiry into the matter has as yet been ordered, dna consequently no traces of the thieves, or of the stolen property, has as yet been discovered. This, as might have been expected, has given rise to a good deal of comment, and we would strongly urge that the police be at once authorized to investigate the circumstances attending the robbery, and to trace out if possible those who had a hand in it.

THE GUJERAT OIL MILLS COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at 23, Church Gate Street, Mr. Frank Chalk, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. He read the following report of the directors, premising that there was every reason to expect that the business will be successful and profitable:—

This meeting is called in terms of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and the articles of association of the company. The company was registered on the 28th day of April 1886, with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 500 shares of Rs. 200 each, 380 shares were speedily subscribed for, and were allotted, and the deposit and allotment calls paid. A suitable site has been purchased at Ahmedabad for the company's mill, and the contract for building the same has been given to Messrs. Rahim and Dhansha, who are well-known contractors there. Your directors have ordered out from England through the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. Goodfellow's Compound Condensing Engine, and Tinker and Shentons' Boiler with an Economiser. Your directors have also given an order to Messrs. Rangildas Bhukhandas & Co., sole agents for the Geo Das Merces' Patent Iron Steam Oil Mill, which has been awarded a first class silver medal and certificate at the Calcutta International Exhibition 1883-84, for 40 oil mills, and other sundry articles required for the mill. The mill building is nearly completed, and the engine and boiler expected to arrive very shortly, and the directors hope to have the mill at work in about two months time. In compliance with section 83 of the company's articles of association all your directors, except the ex-officio director, retire from office, but are eligible for re-election. You will also be asked to appoint an auditor or auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The director's report up to 15th October 1886 was approved and adopted. Messrs. Frank Chalk, Geo. Cotton and Jamsetjee A. Wadia, who retired from office, were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Eduljee Shapurjee Cooper was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 50 for the first year. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Poonumchand Dheera, a Marwaree ghee-seller, was charged with exposing for sale, on the 7th October, rancid fat, as ghee, the same being unfit for human food. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Bombay Municipality, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Hurryshunker, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Crawford said the charge was laid under section 244 of the Municipal Act, which empowered the Municipal Commissioner or any other person appointed by him for that purpose, to inspect all articles of food, and if it appeared unfit for food, seize the same, &c. In this case the accused was found with rancid fat, which he exposed for sale, and represented as good ghee.

His Worship thought the only question he had to decide was whether the article was unfit for food.

Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets and Inspector of Provisions, said his subordinates brought the accused with certain ghee to the office at the market. Witness asked him if the ghee belonged to him, and accused admitted that it did. The ghee was rancid matter, but accused said it was good ghee. Witness examined the stuff and found it rancid, with a noxious taste and smell. He then sent samples of it to the Health Officer.

Mr. Crawford: You have had a long experience in these matters; will you say if this is good ghee?

Witness did not think it good at all. He had 28 years' of experience, and thought it unfit for food.

His Worship: Why?

Witness: Because it is rancid, and has a bad taste and smell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hurryshunker: I gave instructions to my subordinates to make enquiries about the ghee. They were to look about the lower neighbourhoods for this bad description of ghee, or what was sold as ghee, and if they found any to bring it to me.

Mr. Hurryshunker: What led you to issue these instructions?

Witness: I had no particular reason. I issue different instructions at different times. I had no orders from my superiors to make enquiries about ghee.

Mr. Hurryshunker: Were you led to make these enquiries because of the discussion in the Town Council and Corporation about the adulteration of ghee?

Witness: For the last 26 years there have been discussions now and again about this matter.

Mr. Hurryshunker: But was it in consequence of the statement made in the newspapers and the discussions in the Town Council that you made the enquiries?

Witness: Partly. I read the reports of the discussions and thought it advisable to take the matter into consideration, and put the poor people on the alert, and to see if bad ghee was so extensively sold as it was represented to be.

Mr. Hurryshunker: Do you know the component parts of ghee?

Witness: Yes; from what I read, it is clarified butter.

Mr. Hurryshunker: Any substance, then, that is not clarified butter, is not ghee?

Witness: No.

What are the chemical components of ghee?

Witness: I am not a chemist.

You know there are different degrees of purity and clarification; do you know these degrees?

Witness: No; I should say a thing clarified is clarified.

Do you know the several uses ghee is put to?

Witness: The only general use I know it is put to, is for food and for the preparation of food. I have never seen ghee used in the lamps in a temple, and do not know that it is considered more meritorious for Hindus to burn ghee instead of oil in their lamps.

Mr. Crawford: It has been for years past a matter of discussion, among other things, between the Health Officer and you?

Mr. Hurryshunker objected to the question.

Mr. Crawford contended that the cross-examination tended to show that this case, and others, were only due to extra vigilance caused by the discussions in the Press and Town Council.

Witness said it had been so.

Dr. Thomas Stephenson Weir, the Health Officer, said he received several samples (before the Court) of ghee from the Superintendent of Markets, and examined them.

Mr. Crawford: What conclusion do you come to as to the substances they are composed of?

Dr. Weir: The conclusion is that this substance is not ghee, and is unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Crawford: Why do you consider that it is unfit for food?

Dr. Weir: On account of the change that has taken place in it.

His Worship: What change is that?

Dr. Weir: The change to rancidity.

His Worship: What is it composed of?

Dr. Weir: I have not examined it so as to analyse its component parts, but only to satisfy myself as to its unfitness for food.

Mr. Crawford: Do you consider that the consumption of this substance would be likely to give rise to sickness?

Dr. Weir: I think it would be likely to cause a serious disturbance to a person in delicate health, or to one predisposed to disease of the digestive organs.

Mr. Crawford: In what way?

Dr. Weir: It would cause dyspepsia and diarrhœa.

Mr. Crawford: You are acquainted with ghee?

Dr. Weir: Yes, clarified butter is the English term for ghee. This sample is good.

Mr. Crawford: Do you remember when the discussion in the Town Council took place?

Dr. Weir: I have an idea that it was immediately before or after this case was taken up.

Mr. Crawford: You are aware that the matter has been taken up before?

Dr. Weir: Yes.

In answer to Mr. Hurryshunker, Dr. Weir said he had heard that ghee formed a very important part in Hindu sacrificial rites, and was used for burning in the lamps in their temples. The samples contained animal matter other than ghee; he meant fat, that was of course, the product of the animal.

Have you ever found good ghee that contained animal fat?

Dr. Weir: Ghee is fat, at least it is the product of the animal, from the milk, which is an animal product.

Would good ghee contain animal fat?

Dr. Weir: It would, as milk is an animal product, and ghee is made from milk, therefore the fat in ghee is an animal product.

Have you ever found good ghee contain animal fat?

Dr. Weir: If it is good ghee it could not contain animal fat. I mean the fat from an animal that has been slaughtered.

If these good samples contain animal fat in the pure state, they would not be unfit for food.

Dr. Weir: I could not condemn them.

Is it food fit for one in good health?

Dr. Weir: It is impossible to answer the question properly. I think to a cooly engaged in hard out-door labour it might not possibly cause any injury.

How long can good ghee be kept?

Dr. Weir: I can't say. In Afghanistan I have seen ghee which had been kept good for two years.

His Worship: What level above the sea was that?

Dr. Weir: Over 2,000 feet. I can't say how long ghee would remain good in Bombay. It depends on the climate.

The market peons proved taking the ghee from the accused and two other ghee-sellers. They represented the ghee as being good and edible.

Mr. Hurryshunker contended in defence that the ghee seized had not been represented as ghee for good. What was seized was kept for sale for burning in lamps, during native holidays it was sold as cheap as oil, and was much used in religious ceremonies.

Witnesses were called to prove this contention. They stated that the sediments left in the vessels containing the ghee were seized by the market peons. One witness said he generally knew good ghee by the smell. The sample of the ghee seized was very bad; no one would eat it unless he wanted to get ill. (Laughter.) Some people could eat that kind of ghee without getting sick.

Mr. Cooper disbelieved the defence set up, that the ghee was only kept for sale for burning purposes, and thought the evidence of the prosecution clearly proved that the accused had offered the ghee to the market peons for sale for food. His Worship also believed the evidence as to the state of the ghee, which was proved to be rancid. The evidence of Dr. Weir showed that it would be injurious for any ordinary person to partake of it, and his Worship come to the conclusion that the material was unfit for food, that was, food for man, for which it was offered for sale by the accused. He therefore fined him Rs. 50, and ordered the destruction of the ghee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, October 31.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·813
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	·790
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Directions of Wind.*	S, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	202

* From midnight to midnight.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior and Cheaper, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION AT CABUL.

A correspondent of the Lahore paper gives an interesting account of the reception of the Afghan Boundary Commission at Cabul. They were first of all met at the village of Nanachi by Brigadier-General Amir Mahomed Khan, Commanding the troops at Cabul, who rode forward and welcomed her Majesty's Commissioners in the name of the Amir. The correspondent says:—

The General is a young man for his important post, and cannot be more than thirty-three or thirty-five years of age. He comes from Tugao, and the Amir married his son to Amir Mahomed Khan's daughter. The General was handsomely dressed in a green tunic richly embroidered with gold lace, light blue overalls, with a gold stripe and long Russian leather boots, a French cap covered with gold lace, to which was attached a plume of scarlet; a white feather and a General's sword and belt completed his uniform. Our party then rode on to where the troops were drawn up, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, who received her Majesty's Commissioner with a general salute; after acknowleding which, and complimenting the General on the fine appearance of the guard of honour, we proceeded on to the garden prepared for our reception. One of the cavalry regiments was clothed in old scarlet tunics of our troops, and it seems to me a pity that the British soldiers' cast off kit should find its way to so many places where one would little expect to see it. Some of the cavalry were equipped as lancers with blue and white pennants, and all were armed with swords of Russian pattern and costumes. When I say swords of Russian pattern, I should say that this pattern is one which has been known to, and used by, the Uzbegs from a now remote period. Part of the cavalry were from Badakshan, and wore the sheepskin helmet, which we have now begun to look upon as the correct thing after our long sojourn on the frontier among those tribes whose normal head dress it forms.

As the Mission moved on, the Afghan cavalry joined us, one Regiment in advance and one in the rear; General Amir Mahomed Khan riding with her Majesty's Commissioner, as well as Kazi Sadudin Khan, who received Sir West Ridgeway also on the part of the Amir. The ascent of the Kotul was soon made, and, as we rode over it, we noticed that the Amir is laying out a fine garden with kiosks, etc., on the slopes to our left, from which a fine view can be obtained over the Wazirabad lake and Cabul city on one side, and over the Chardeh valley on the other. From the top of the Kotul you see the Chardeh Valley opening out before you as far as the eye can reach, and to us it appeared like one huge garden. A new road has just been made round the Chardeh side of the hills here, along which we marched till we reached the Aliabad garden, which had been specially prepared for the reception of the Mission. The road was well watered, and poplar trees are already planted on either side, which in a few years will make a grand avenue. The Aliabad Bagh is a mud fort just over the Aliabad Kotul, to which is attached a large garden, which extends some considerable distance into the Chardeh valley. On arrival at our destination, a move was made to an upper room in the house, where a large table was covered with fruit, flowers and endless sweetmeats. Sir West Ridgeway was then again welcomed to Cabul by the General and Kazi Sadudin Khan.

After a somewhat lengthy conversation on general subjects, the General and the Kazi took their departure; after which we were able to look about us and note some of the many arrangements made by his Highness for the comfort and entertainment of all belonging to the Mission. The fort is a large one, which contains many rooms, and a Turkish bath has been thoroughly repaired and newly painted a light pink throughout. The whole building has been in many rooms luxuriously furnished with Persian carpets, Bombay blackwood carved tables, and Austrian bent-wood chairs and settees. The hangings are most picturesque, chocolate and scarlet fringed with dark blue; curtains of blue and grey with yellow and blue silk tassels; lamps hanging in every part of the building of every conceivable colour and shape. The Commissioner's suite of rooms is at the top of the building, and is luxuriously furnished in capital taste; and from the windows a lovely view opens out over the Chardeh valley and the garden belonging to the fort, in which are pitched handsome durbar tents, and in which there are also numerous baradurries fitted up and furnished in a manner quite regardless of expense. Time does not permit me to tell of the many arrangements made; how, soon after our arrival, a regular army of men arrived with sweets of all kinds and shapes. The trays were placed in the inner enclosure of the house, and when so arranged, literally paved the yard with sugared delights, which were afterwards carefully distributed among our men and followers; care having been taken to provide sweets for our Hindoos which had been made by Hindoos. There is a large bazaar brought from the city and established close to the gates, in which everything can be obtained—fruit shops piled up to the roof with luxurious *sirdas*, and never-to-be-forgotten Husseini grapes which are now in perfection; furs of endless descriptions; sweet-shops; tin-smiths, shoes, shawls; puggrees; butchers; saddlers; shoemakers; kupra-wallahs; in fact everything found in Cabul. Our men and followers stream all day through this bazaar, freely spending their long accumulated savings. A grand breakfast had been prepared for all the officers of the Mission on our arrival, to which all members, native and European, did thorough justice. The *pilaus*, the roast lamb, the gigantic saddles of mutton and the thousand and one good things prepared, will long live in our memories. Our men and followers were not forgotten, for a bountiful entertainment was provided for all. There is a large godown close by, where enormous supplies of grain and forage have been stored, and close to this a kitchen, full of dekchis like small iron-clads, where *burra khanas* will be turned out to the delight of all in camp till they are attacked by indigestion from a surfeit of good living.

If I had time, I could tell you of the gardens with well-watered walks, and flower beds innumerable, the grateful shade of the fruit trees under which many of our tents are pitched, the lamp-posts placed at every corner, and the city police in every part, to see that proper order is observed, and who greet you and salute you when they pass. One would never have believed that we should have been sitting down in Austrian bent-wood chairs to a handsome table furnished with English crockery and cutlery in Cabul. But all about us shows that the Amir has determined that we shall be warmly welcome, and has gone out of his way to open our eyes to the fact, that the Amir of Afghanistan can do as much in his way at Cabul to his guests, as we can at Rawulpindi, when he was the guest of the Viceroy and Government of India. Heliographic communication is kept up between our camp here and the heights above, and from thence to the Amir's residence, so that at all hours of the day he is kept *au courant* with our doings, and can issue his instructions. Our men and followers are visiting the big bazaar in the city, and are everywhere well received; and some of our members visited Sherpur and the Bemaru heights this morning. There are some thousands of troops in Sherpur, and the Hazara battalion, a thousand strong, were doing battalion drill at the time of the visit. These men drill admirably and as well as many of our best troops. The Colonel seemed to know his work thoroughly, and the only difference noticeable was an oriental touch here and there, such as a couple of men with canes to supply the needful *vis a tergo* required if the men were not smart enough in dressing-up.

A general view of Cabul gives one the idea that the Amir is great in public works, and that he cares little about fortifications. This is a first impression which I may have occasion to alter when I have seen more; but on all sides new gardens, fine roads and avenues of poplar trees met the eye, all in a capital state of repair. The Amir is said to enjoy the best of everything, and he evidently knows how to improve his surroundings. The Engineer's Park in Sherpur is in ruins, but one can still see the remains of the building. The gate-ways and gates remain as they were. I shall have a few remarks to offer in a later letter on the cemetery.

The Amir will most probably receive her Majesty's Commissioner and Staff on the 17th or 18th at his new palace at the Baba Shah Bagh which is close to this. A post is going out, so I am sending these few lines to let you know how gratifying to all of us our reception has been, and how careful the Amir has been to do all in his power to make us remember for many a long day the visit of the Mission to his capital.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

Guyot's Tar Solution, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In Guyot's Tar Solution we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

Guyot's Tar Solution is easy to use, for a table-spoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

POSTAL RETROGRESSION IN THE PUNJAB.

The Lahore paper complains bitterly of postal retrogression in the Punjab. It says:—

Those who are responsible for mail arrangements on Indian railways, appear to be coming round to the erratic opinion that the public was made for the Post Office, and not the Post Office for the public. We have said nothing hitherto of the changed time-table of the North-Western Railway, which now delays the mail at every station, makes the journey very slow, deprives the Press and public of an important city like Lahore of the convenience of a late outgoing mail, and irritates the passengers—as numerous letters which we have received testify—to a degree. We have abstained because the real explanation, as we understand that the line is in place too weak to stand fast traffic, is obviously of a temporary nature, and must be reconsidered when next the time-tables are reviewed. But this is by no means the only retrograde arrangement that is complained of in connection with the mails. A Postal notice has, for instance, been issued to the public at different railway stations, to the effect that an extra fee of two annas will be charged on every letter, or other postal package or card posted at the station later than an hour before the departure of the up and down mails, or after a certain fixed hour, as 6 p.m. at Meerut. Why this extra two annas on and after the 1st of October 1886? We believe, indeed, that the privilege of posting letters at the station has been abused; that the native merchants of some cities, by economically employing a single messenger among themselves, flood the sorting van with a wilderness of letters at the last moment. But the abuse of a privilege can be checked without taking away the use of it. Retrograde action ought to be as impossible in these matters in India as it is in England. Yet, just as the postal authorities at Home, in response to the pressure of public demand, are facilitating in every way the transmission of letters by the public, the authorities in India seem to be casting about for impediments to throw in the way of rapid communication. Not only are trains themselves slowed down, but all letters posted later than an hour before the departure of the trains, unless they are stamped to the extent of two annas extra, cannot go by the train at all, and the posting of articles in the Railway Mail Service Vans is absolutely forbidden. The inconvenience thus caused to busy men, and the hindrance put in the way of commercial activity are greater than any ordinary excuses of departmental convenience or economy can justify.

BOMBAY PUNDITS AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN NEPAUL.

The latest contribution to the heap of Indian inscriptions is a collection of twenty-three from Nepaul made by Dr. Bhagvan Lal Indraji, under the auspices of the late Dr. Bhau Daji of Bombay, and edited by Dr. G. Bühler, C.I.E. Dr. Bhagvan Lal Indraji, in his "Considerations on the Chronology of Nepaul," notices the mythological tendency which makes the work of Hindu chroniclers so untrustworthy. The incapacity of this poetical race for exact statement, is to-day a subject of remark among students of national characteristics; but it is more intelligible when we learn that Indian history, from the earliest ages, has had to conform to the requirements of a fantastic astronomy, and that the chroniclers have had to fit their scanty lists of kings and events to a chronology devised by priestly astronomers. Fiction is piled upon fiction, until history is buried under mythological mystery. Graven inscriptions recording gifts of villages or land were in one sense legal instruments, but even in these the irrepressible oriental passion for hyperbole broke out. They are still the most important, if not the onl, documents that remain for the enlightenment of those who are trying to elucidate the dim and mysterious Hindu past. It is gratifying to note the share that Hindu scholars in Bombay are taking in this most interesting branch of research. Dr. Bhagvan Lal Indraji piously inscribes his work to the memory of his master, Dr. Bhau Daji, whose name is deservedly great in Bombay. But they are not the only pundits of Western India, who have achieved a reputation among oriental scholars. We have nothing like it in the Punjab, but remain in the primeval stage. Our educated Hindus disguise the events of to-day with voluble fictions; but although our College freely distributes the honours of Oriental learning, we cannot point to a work of original historical research from the pen of a Punjab pundit.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

The *Shen Pao*, an influential Chinese paper, writing in regard to the recent fatal riots between Chinese and Japanese sailors at Nagasaki, urges China to take spirited action in vindication of her dignity and honour. We quote the following:—

In 1874 Japan causelessly raised disturbances in our island of Formosa; she sent thither a few thousand undisciplined troops and nine vessels, of which two only were men-of-war, the rest being merchant ships chartered from foreigners. Ironclads were as yet unheard of. With much fuss and empty parade they entered our territory, and for a wonder achieved a certain measure of success. A sum of Tls. 50,000 appeased them, and they withdrew. Had we withstood them then with arms in our hands not a soldier, not a sailor, would have seen Japan again. Excited by a success they had scarcely anticipated, they not long after laid their hands on Liuchiu and turned that kingdom into a Japanese *Ken*. Still we never stirred a finger, and Japan could scarcely believe her eyes. In 1882 the revolution broke out in Corea. On that occasion our ships and soldiers were the first to arrive and restore order. This did not suit the Japanese book; accordingly in 1884 their envoy at Peking induced China to conclude a treaty, by which each side withdrew its forces, and it was agreed that in future should trouble arise there was to be a preliminary diplomatic interchange of views before troops were despatched to the spot. In our complaisance Japan saw nothing worthy of admiration, but merely an evidence of weakness. We have now had our sailors murdered at Nagasaki. This is but a link in a chain. Had we withstood Japan in Formosa the Liuchiu incident would never have happened; had we spoken out in the matter of Liuchiu, we should not have been worsted in Corea; had the Corean affair been settled on the basis of international law, this Nagasaki affair would never have occurred. And there are other far reaching consequences of our weakness towards Japan. But for that the French would not now be delimiting the Tonquin frontier, nor would England have laid Burma at her feet after a single roll of the drum. Still it is no use crying over spilt milk; we must bestir ourselves to do better in future. I have been seven years resident in Japan and am intimately acquainted with her internal economy. She is "a good apple rotten at the core," with this qualification that even on the surface the goodliness is nearly wanting. Her navy is by no means so powerful as is commonly supposed. The Tokio contingent was lately reduced by 5,000 men, and there must have been proportionate reductions all over the country; and the ships number only about a dozen all told. Of these but two are ironclads and only ten altogether are of use as fighting ships; the remainder are old and untrustworthy. The whole naval force only numbers 7,000 men and many of these are imperfectly drilled. The army numbers 32,000 including the non-combatants. The revenue is scanty, and taxation presses most heavily on the common people, hate their officials in consequence. Everything is heavily taxed, especially tobacco and saké. What revenue there is goes chiefly towards providing the interest of foreign loans, the principal of which has never been repaid to my knowledge. Paper money is universally used, and were Japan obliged to raise £1,000,000 from her own resources, I doubt if she could manege it. These details are sufficient to prove my proposition that Japan is in a rotten state. The Nagasaki affray originated in a trifling misunderstanding which might have been settled satisfactorily by the exercise of a little tact at the outset. Instead of acting judicially the police incited the people against the Chinese sailors, with the result we know. We have put up with too much from Japan, and it is time China taught her a lesson. Our Government is strong enough to act without advice or assistance from outside. There are some 100,000 troops in Chihli and Singking; let 20,000 or 30,000 of these be despatched with fifteen vessels of war under an energetic Commander-in-Chief. Station two vessels at Nagasaki and two at Kobè to protect our nationals; let the strait between Corea and Japan be guarded by six more, while the remaining five watch the coast. We shall thus have Japan in our grip, and the voice of our negotiators will be strengthened in the debates to follow. They have sensible statesmen even in Japan who will appreciate our attitude and will see that the day for bullying and talking big is past. They will return Liuchiu, they will repent of their wrong-doing in Corea, they will punish condignly the peccant governor of Nagasaki and his brutal police, they will compensate our ill-treated sailors, and defray the expenses of our diplomatic negotiators; the recent treaty will be amended clause by clause to suit the requirements of justice, and peace between the two countries will be assured for thousands of years. If we do not act somewhat on these lines, it is likely (since disturbances by men-of-war's men are of constant occurrence) that we shall have our territory devoured piecemeal towards the N.E. in Corea, towards the S. E. in Formosa and Amoy. Let the people of this Empire of ours wait and see whether these words of mine are an idle utterance.

THE RANSOMING OF THE HOK CANTON CAPTIVES.

The Acheen correspondent of the *Surabaya Courant* gives the following additional particulars of the ransoming of the *Hok Canton* captives:—

For two days before that on which the delivery took place, Tunku Baid had been busily at work as go-between to bring matters to a head. When at last all was settled, the Governor of Acheen, at half past ten in the forenoon of the appointed day, started by rail for Lamjamu, taking with him fourteen boxes filled with silver coin amounting in value to $25,000. Half way between that place and Pakan Badak, the boxes with money were laid on the ground. The cannon in the fort at Lamjamu were directed upon the spot where the surrender was to take place. By noon, the country beyond swarmed as it were with Achinese. The number within sight has been estimated at about 500. After waiting a long while, a few Achinese drew near, bringing with them the two captives. Mrs. Hansen was dressed in a large Achinese sarong which extended up to her head, and wore white stockings. The train brought her to Kotta Rajah where the Governor's carriage awaited her. She was so weak that she had to be carried from the railway car to it. The Achinese captives made prisoner during the expedition to Rigas were still at Kotta Rajah by last advices. The authorities, it is said, will not release them unless for the same amount as had been paid for Umar's captives. They turn out not to belong to Umar's people at all. The object in view in making them prisoner was to raise up enemies to Umar. Rumour will have it that this design has proved successful. The chieftains on the West Coast had already outlawed him and put a price on his head. His position is by no means an enviable one, but the villain has fully deserved it. Time will show what the ultimate outcome is to be. His people celebrated their success in the ransom negotiations by huge bonfires at night.

ALCOHOL AND EYESIGHT IN INDIA.

I think it is an undeniable fact that the use of alcohol, in one of its various forms, but chiefly in the forms of spirits, is becoming more and more abused by the natives. Europeans are generally made to believe that the natives of India do not drink spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and that the use of such is strictly prohibited by the various religious books of the Hindoos and Mahomedans. At one time this was my own belief, but I am constrained to state that a more extended acquaintance with the habits of the natives, even among the more respectable and wealthy classes, has dispelled, to a great extent, this belief. The readers of this Journal must have read with surprise and disgust an article published in the 3rd number of this publication and the revelations which were made in it of the habit of intemperance in alcoholic beverages which prevails among the more highly educated natives. Anybody, who is at all observant, must have remarked how the toddy and arrack shops have increased in this city of Madras during the past 20 years; and it is not reasonable to argue that these have sprung into existence because of the demand for alcohol made by Europeans alone! Drunkenness among certain classes of our domestic servants is well known to all, and appears to influence directly the service rendered by them. Again it must be borne in mind that the spirits sold at a large number of the arrack shops are commonly largely adulterated with such agents as Datura, Aconite, &c., which greatly increase the injurious effect upon the nervous system and at the same time render the alcohol more intoxicating. From my observations on Natives, I believe that alcohol possesses a direct and a very powerful poisonous effect upon their nervous system, as compared with the European. As regards tobacco and its alkaloid nicotine I do not think the injurious effects are so easily detected.

If we regard color-blindness, however caused, as one result of a partial nervous paralysis, either of the Optic Nerve of Retina, it is quite possible the partial may become a complete paralysis, provided the causes which produce the former are not removed. The repeated introduction of alcohol and nicotine into the human economy must produce in process of time more extensive disastrous results which may cause complete blindness and definite morbid changes in the structures of the Optic Nerve and Retina. These changes are usually associated with an atrophy or wasting away of the nerve substance produced by a poisoned state of the circulating blood, and the development of an inferior tissue in the structure of the nerve and its expansion in the eye, at the expense of the more highly endowed nerve tissue. The removal of the cause, and this holds good especially as regards alcohol and tobacco, is very frequently followed by complete restoration of sight; but, on the other hand, if the practices of alcohol-drinking and tobacco intoxication have become established, deeply rooted habits, the chances of recovery of sight are remote, if not altogether lost.

Without going the extreme length which some enthusiasts do as regard to the good which springs from Temperance and Total Abstinence from alcohol nor denouncing alcohol as a "curse" I, at the same time, cannot but side with such when results, such as those I have referred to, are produced by the excessive use and abuse of these agents. The subjects of Temperance and Total Abstinence are very wide ones, about which much may be written and said, and into which it is not convenient to enter at this time, but I would, in passing, state that it is impossible to lay down with anything like precision the quantity of alcohol which each individual is able to imbibe with impunity; and therefore, I would advise all those whose nervous systems are readily susceptible to, and rapidly affected by, alcohol, in however small a quantity, to abandon its use entirely, for it is clear that, to them, alcohol is a direct poison. With much more force the same advice may be said to be applicable to those who are habitual topers, yet who never get drunk; for imperceptibly, but not the less surely, will this agent operate to destroy the healthy formation and condition of the nervous system, in which destruction the Optic Nerve and Retina will most probably be involved.—Dr. E. F. Drake-Brockman, F.R.C.S., Government Oculists, in *The Friendly Visitor.*

WARM WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

With the temperature in Bombay at the present time touching the "nineties," it is interesting to read what the good people at home think respecting the heat experienced in England during the few days preceding the departure of the last mail. A home paper states:—

On Friday last the thermometer in London, properly screened from the sun's rays, rose to 78 deg., while at Cambridge it reached 80 deg. Saturday and Sunday, although decidedly warm for the season, were somewhat cooler than this; but in the course of yesterday the thermometer over England again rose quickly, and in the metropolis it reached the unusual height of 80 deg. This value has only once been equalled in the Octobers of the past 46 years. In the year 1859 the thermometer at the Greenwich Observatory rose to 81 deg.; and, singularly enough, this extremely high reading was also attained on the 4th of the month. So far as the extreme temperature of the present month is concerned, it will thus be seen that the heat of the past day or two, although not quite unprecedented, has been very exceptional. This will appear still more clearly when we stated that in the course of the past 46 years there have been only four occasions on which the thermometer in October has reached 75 deg., while there have been as many as 31 years in which it has not risen to 70 deg. Last year the maximum reading in London in October was only 60 deg., or 20 deg. lower than that of yesterday. A mean temperature extracted from the highest day and the lowest night readings of the past four days shows an excess of about six and a half degrees above the average; last year the mean for the same period was nearly three degrees below the average. Although the recent burst of warmth has been so extraordinary the weather proverbs of all nations show that a short spell of summer during the month of October is not unusual. The Germans call such an occurrence the "Altweiber Sommer," or the summer of St. Gall; the Swedes give it the title of St. Bridget's Summer (St. Bridget's Day being Oct. 8); the Bohemians the "Summer of St. Wenceslaus;" the Belgians "St. Michael's Summer;" and the French "L'Ete de Saint Denis." The Americans call it the "Indian Summer." The Friday before the 1st October is called by the Flemish peasants "Koude Vrydag" or cold Friday. Judging by the present year there would seem to be something even in this notion, for on Friday week, the 24th September, the thermometer in London never rose above 56 deg., and every one was beginning to think of fires and great coats. It would be difficult to assign any satisfactory explanation of the recent warmth. The wind has been mostly in the east or the south-east, and the regions over which it has travelled have been cooler than the districts it has ultimately visited. On Friday last, it is true, the thermometer in Belgium and the north-east of France rose to between 75 deg. and 78 deg., and at Brussels yesterday morning the temperature was as high as 66 deg., but in more distant localities, from which the air was brought to us in one unbroken stream, the readings were much lower. This year, however, we have had a late season, and it would seem as though the inland parts of our south-eastern districts had not yet lost that tendency to heat up which distinguishes these regions during the summer months. While the fine weather lasts, however, we had better enjoy it without any philosophical questionings, for who can tell how soon it may be before we are once more shivering under the frosts of an early winter?

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 1.

From Glasgow.

Clan Drummond (s), 52 bales printing paper, M. A. M. Surufalli; 14 cases window-glasses, S. Mancooji.
California (s), 7 cases ham and bacon, C. H. B. Forbes & Co; 93 kegs Epsom salts, S. M. Goolamhoosein.
City of Canterbury (s), 138 packages sewing machines, 3 cases mineral oil and 1 case French polish, N. M. Patell.
Clan MacGregor (s), 1 hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

From London.

Paramatta (s), 19 barrels hams and bacon, Treacher & Co; 19 cases medcine, Heerji Mooli & Co; 53 packages oilmanstores, Hormusji Rustomji; 27 packages provision, hardware, glassware, &c. Phillipps & Co; 37 packages provision, Edulji Nasarvanji Antia; 6 cases bacon and cheese, Bolton & Co; 57 cases portwine and butt sherry, Treacher & Co; 35 cases provision, Edalji Cowasji.
Henzada (s), 1 haogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Lawada (s), 50 cases beer, 10 cases porter and 1 case butter, F Fisher & Co.
Atrato (s), 200 cases brandy, Framji Ardeseer Davur and Sons.
Govino (s), 125 cases matches, A. Shaik Adum.
Bengal (s), 58 cases oilmanstores, Cowasji Dadabhai.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 1.

For Liverpool.

City of Canterbury (s), 91 bales coir yarn, Rayesu Ameerchand; 40 bales coir fibre; F.L. Bottleboi; 200 bales cotton, Vellji Soonderji; 59 bales cotton, Jeypall Shejpal; 115 cwts coir yarn, H. Lukhmidas Nursey; 9 bales wool, F. Khoopchund; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Corjee; 437 cwts hemp, Sir Chas. Forbes and Co.

For London.

Paramatta (s), 160 cwts coir yarn, Lukhmichund Maneckchand; 7,461 cwts barley, A. Blascheck and Co; 80 cwts senna leaves, B. Vulubjee.
Lavada (s), 982 cwts wheat; Louis Dreyfus and Co; 13 bales hides, Pestonji Edulji; 65 cwts pearls, Ali Mahomed Hoosein; 10 bales hides, Haribhai Jamal; 215 cwts hides, M Allana.
Ganges (s), 8 bales skins, Wayabhai Kanji and Co.

For Port Said.

Cameo (s), 30,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Leghorn.

Rubattino (s), 1,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Lamport (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Antwerp.

Lawada (s), 100 bales cotton, Grorge Lockhart and Co; 3,500 cwts nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

California (s), 17 cwts Isinglass, Farnham and Co;

For Dunkirk.

Horn Head (s), 1,999 cwts poppy seed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 3,941 cwts linseed, the Bo. Co. Ld; 4,002 cwts rapeseed; and 6,003 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, D. Sassoon and Co; 6,999 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 8,000 cwts rapesed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6,001 cwts rapeseed, A. Blascheck and Co.
Clan Cameron (s), 130 cwts horns, Rahimtula Kadurbhai.

For Hongkong.

Kilwa (s), 12 cwts kissmiss, H. M. Jewraz.

For Calcutta.

Noorjehan (s), 109 bales cotton, Ramjidas Luchmondas; 100 bales cotton, B. Hurdyal.
Kilwa (s), 113 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co; 201 bales cotton, R. Luchmundas.

POSTAL NOTICE.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS, &c.

Overland Mail.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* during the fair season, and every *Tuesday* during the moonsoon.

	1886.		1886.
Friday	5th Nov.	Friday	3rd Dec.
,,	12th ,,	,,	10th ,,
,,	19th ,,	,,	17th ,,
,,	26th ,,	,,	24th ,,

The following are the arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—Letters and newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m. Books and Patterns up to 3-0 p.m. Registered Letters up to 2-30 p.m.

N.B.—Late letters for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps, in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 4 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The latest hour for posting Ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3 p.m.; and registered letters at 2 p.m.

MAILS FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers are despatched from Bombay to Karachi once a week, viz., every Friday, and for Persian Gulf via Karachi once a week, viz., on Monday.

Via Brindisi.

Letters not exceeding ½ oz.	4½ annas.
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz.	1½ ,,

ZANZIBAR MAIL via ADEN.

Weekly to Aden, and thence four-weekly to Zanzibar.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 p.m. for ordinary Letters, and 2-30 p.m. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 p.m. for Ordinary and 2 p.m. for Registered Letters.

MAURITIUS MAIL via ADEN.

Fair Season.—*On Fridays every fourth week.*
Monsoon.—*On Tuesdays every fourth week.*

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Offices is 3-30 p.m. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 p.m. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3 p.m. for Ordinary and 2 p.m. for Registered Letters.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Mails for China, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan, and the Australian Colonies are despatched as follows:—

	1886.		1886.
Friday	2th Nov.	Friday	10th Dec.
,,	26th ,,		24th ,,

Postage on Letters to China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, is 3 annas per ½ oz., and for Australian Colonies 6 annas. Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 1 anna.

The latest hour for posting letters, &c., at the General Post Office is 3-30 p.m. for Ordinary Letters, and 2-30 p.m. for Registered Letters; and at Branch Offices 3-0 p.m. for Ordinary and 2-0 p.m. for Registered Letters.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st October 1883 and will continue so until further notice:—

Mails.	At General Post Office.		At the Boree Bunder and Grant Road Ry. Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters.	
‡For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G I. P. Railway.	P. M. 5-20	4 P.M.	P.M. 5-55
*For Poona, Dharwar, Deccan, Madras Presidency, the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway and for Kanara.	P.M 12-50	NOON. 12	P.M. 1-25
For Poona and Intermediate Stations	7 P.M.	4 P.M.	P.M. 7-55
†For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra	P.M. 6-20	4 P.M.	7-0 P.M.
For ditto as far as Surat	5 A.M.	4 P M. of previous day.	..
For ditto in Southern Koncan, *i.e.*, Alibag, Khed, Dapoli and also for Uran, Panvel and Belapur	A.M. 5-30	4-0 P.M.	..
*For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, and other Towns in S. M. Country	A.M. 6-30	4 P.M. of previous day.	A.M. 7-25
For ditto on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	6 A.M.	Do.	A.M. 6-55
For Southern Konkan, Chiplan, Guhagar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, and Goa, also for Alibag, Pen, Nagothna, and Mahad	A.M. 11-0	A.M. 10-45	...

* Letters and papers, too late for these mails closing at the General Post Office, can be posted at the Boree Bunder and Byculla Railway Station Post Offices *without* fee up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

† Letters for this Mail are received at the Grant Road Railway Station Post Office from 7 p.m. to 7-55 p.m. on payment of a fee of 2 annas.

‡ Letters for this mail are received at the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office from 5 p.m. to 5-55 p.m. on payment of a free of 2 annas.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Letters.—There are five deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 11-30 a.m., 2 p.m., and 5 p.m.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

THERE is nothing fresh to note in the London telegrams to hand this morning, all the financial items coming unchanged; nor have we anything further to report from Liverpool or New York.

MONEY.—Although the Cash Balance at the Presidency Bank shows an increase of less than five and a quarter lakhs, the feeling with regard to money continues easy, and there seems no reason for a recurrence of the state of stringency which existed a few weeks ago, at least not until our export trade begins to show more signs of life than it has done of late. It will be seen from the subjoined comparative statement of the Bank's affairs for the week ending last Saturday, that the Cash Balance was about Rs. 5,18,000 more than at the close of the previous week. Loans had increased by about six and a half lakhs; but the amount of Bills Discounted was less by over six and three-quarter lakhs. There was an increase of Public Deposits at the Head Office of over six and a quarter lakhs; but other Deposits had fallen off by more than six lakhs.

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	6,27,428
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„	3.82,413
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	6,51,560
Government Securities	Dec.	„	8,820
Loans	Inc.	„	6,51,444
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	6,82,659
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	10,261
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	5,18,031

COTTON.—The telegraphic weather and crop reports issued by the Chamber of Commerce to-day, are of a more favourable tenor than those which have reached us for some time past. From almost all the districts the report comes that the weather was bright, with no sign of rain; and at Kangaum and Barsee, where the plants had been suffering from too much moisture, the weather was said to look like clearing up; at Oomrawattee it was slightly cloudy, without rain, and cotton picking was general, as it also was in most of the Bengal districts, and at Nagpore. Picking had also begun at Dhulia. In the Julgaum district the deterioration to the crop from the late excessive rain was estimated at two annas. At Broach, and in all parts of the Dhollerah circle the Cotton plants were flourishing; but at Bhownugger a continuance of fine weather was necessary to the crop.

The market for this staple has been very weak to-day, but notwithstanding the greater disposition shown by sellers to meet buyers' ideas, purchases have been on a limited scale. We hear of sales of good Bengals, for November-December delivery, at Rs. 150; and of Fully Good at Rs. 156; but as a rule buyers for this growth cannot be met with, although the Cotton has been pressed for sale. Fine Bhownugger has been offering freely at Rs. 190, for April delivery, without attracting attention. Good Nugger, up-country pressed, has been sold for March delivery at Rs. 170 per candy. We quote :—

Bengals, Good Rs. 150, Fully Good Rs. 156, Fine Rs. 169, November delivery.
Oomras, Good, Rs. 168, March delivery.
Khangaum, Good. Rs. 174-5, March delivery.
Julgaum, do. „ 171-2, March dely.,
Hingunghat, Fully Good Rs. 200, Fine Rs. 208, November-December delivery.
Broach, Good Rs. 205-6, March delivery, Fine Rs. 210.
Dhollerah, Good Rs. 176, Fully Good Rs. 182, Fine Rs. 190, April delivery.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—The market is weak and with little or nothing doing. Linseed is offering for this month's delivery at Rs. 613 per cwt.; and White Delhi Wheat at Rs. 4 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	453	bales
Wheat	12,688	cwts.
Linseed	2,331	„
Rapeseed	2,442	„
Gingellyseed	936	„

FREIGHTS.—We hear of some business having been done for Dunkirk at 18s. 6d. for December shipment, but the market generally continues dull, and we make no change in our quotations.

EXCHANGE has had a sudden collapse to-day to the extent of 3-32d. to ⅛d. Calcutta simultaneously fell 1-16d., but was reported to be stronger for January than our market. We have expressed doubts recently of the rapid advance in Exchange being steadily maintained, as money is quietly but steadily getting easier in India, while export business is not materially enlarged, nor is there much prospect of such a contingency for a month or six weeks.

At the same time we must not calcualte on a strong re-action in Exchange, and especially is there no sufficient reason for our rates being 1-16d. below Calcutta. Import firms have been buying rather more Bank Paper it is true, but the chief factor has again been the Banks buying from their neighbours, especially when the sellers happened to be in a somewhat isolated position. Silver and Council Drafts have shown a firm front in London several times lately, irrespective of occasional weak markets on this side; and we may see a recurrence of the same feature without counting on the aid of the bi-metallic demonstration of the Government of India. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 7-16d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 19-32d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 23-32d.	„
Francs „ „	1·87½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Little fresh business has been done to-day, but Four per cent. has moved up 1-16th, say to 97¼. Four-and-a-half is neglected at 102¾.

SHARES.—Owing to to-day having been the settling day for time bargains in Government Paper, other business in the Stock and Share market was neglected, and we have no no alteration to note in the price of any scrip.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th October, as compared with the statement of the 23rd October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 23. Rs.	Oct. 30. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,16,929	54,44,357
do. do. at Branches	15,10,640	18,83,053
Other Deposits	1,76,79,887	1,70,[illegible]8,327
Post Bills	22,193	5,350
Cash Credits undrawn	10,58,217	13,56,461
	3,75,77,866	3,82,27,548
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	39,01,217	38,92,397
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	27,92,768	29,61,988
Loans, on Security of do.	47,34,005	53,85,419
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,761	1,885
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,68,29,336	1,61,46,677
Stamps	32,853	32,834
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion	10,754	3,854
Cash Balances with Correspondence	6,67,568	6,77,529
Cash and Currency Notes	83,04,016	88,22,047
	3,75,77,866	3,82,27,548

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.

(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

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THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
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Sole Agents in India for the
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THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot ng. etter than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.

Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ARROW—October 23, at Aigburth, near Liverpool England, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal (D C O) Lancers, of a daughter.—(By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PUDUMJEE—October 29, at Poona, the wife of Sorabjee Pudumjee, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

WARD—October 25, at Nellore, Mary Louisa, the dearly loved daughter of Mrs. and Mr. F. T. Ward, aged 5 months and 1 day.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT

"THE NIGHT BEFORE LARRY WAS STRETCHED."—"The words for this song may be found in Father Prout's "Reliques," at p. 267, edition, 1886."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

IT is not likely that the Lords of the Treasury will offer any rejoinder to the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, on the Silver Question, the substance of which we printed yesterday. A good deal has happened since half-a-dozen pages of ignorance and disingenuousness appeared "over the signature"—as they are not allowed to say in Madras—of Mr. H. H. Fowler, and amongst them is the retirement from the Treasury of the author of that remarkable production. With other men other measures have come, and though the new men are occasionally saluted by their opponents as the stupid party, their representatives in Downing Street have at all events had the wit to see that the position taken up by the Treasury under Sir William Harcourt's reign was absurd and untenable. The truth is that the Government of India have scored every point that they undertook to make, and they have done this not more because of the intrinsic strength of their own case than because of the maladroitness of the attempt that the Treasury made to controvert it. My Lords or their Secretary have shown a lamentable ignorance of the elements of the question with which they so summarily attempted to deal. They were cock sure from beginning to end, and from beginning to end they were wrong. Nothing, for instance, could have been more partial and misleading than the account which was contained in Mr. Fowler's Note of the indications given at the Paris Monetary Conference as to the possibility of an international agreement for establishing a fixed ratio between gold and silver. My Lords were content to abide by the judgment of the English Commissioners at the first Conference that the establishment of such a ratio was utterly impossible. Here was a final judgment, against which appeal would be presumptuous, even if it were not impossible. It did not seem worth while to the authors of the Treasury Minute to record the fact that the prevailing view at the second Conference was that the fixing of a ratio was not only possible, but that it was also advisable. Before the Conference opened the Governments of France and the United States were in agreement on the question,—France and the United States, the two nations, say the Viceroy's Government, whose influence, with the exception of that of England and India, would be most powerful in maintaining the stability of the relative value of gold and silver. Holland and Italy pronounced distinctly in favour of free coining at a fixed ratio, and though the attitude of the Austrian and German delegates was one of reserve, they both expressed the desire of their Governments to do what they could to rehabilitate silver. Five years have passed since then, bringing with them many changes, economic and political. But it was not the business of the Lords of the Treasury to proclaim to the world the powerlessness of England for negotiating an arrangement which might have been made in 1881 on a scale large enough to give stability to the currency of the Empire. We have to find out how far the disposition of our neighbours has changed since the Conference of 1881. But it was then decidedly favourable to the general principle for which the Government of India contend, and it is lamentable policy which takes for granted that the situation has changed for the worse since then.

A controversialist who could ignore the history of the Conference of 1881 would doubtless find no difficulty in ignoring seventy years of currency history. The dogmatic finding of the Treasury against the possibility of establishing stability of value between gold and silver is in direct contradiction with the fact that from 1803 to 1873, a ratio of fifteen and a half to one was maintained between gold and silver in France. Various attempts have been made by the other side to account for this fact on some other than the conventional ratio theory. Mr. Giffen, for instance, has persuaded himself that all this time there must have been a ratio of fifteen and a half to one between the visible stock of gold in the world and the visible stock of silver. The answer to such explanation is simple. If the mono-metallists deny that the French monetary law had any steadying influence on the relative values of the two metals they cannot deny that the larger discoveries of gold in Australia in 1848 and the succeeding years would have depreciated that metal had there not been some counteracting influence at work. As a matter of fact these discoveries, like the subsequent discoveries of silver in California, considerably disturbed the quantitative ratios of the two metals, and equally as a matter of fact they made no disturbance in the ratio of values. The argument from history is altogether on the side of the Government of India, and it is astonishing that by the worse than cavalier way in which they dealt with it in the May letter the Treasury should have made it necessary to state it against them. The resort to garbled and disingenuous quotations of which Sir Auckland Colvin and his colleagues convict the authors of the Treasury Minute is even less creditable than the wrong inferences which they have drawn from the history of the question. Unless they were in entire ignorance of the subject with which they were dealing they knew well enough that Mr. Gibbs, though in 1878 he concurred in the *laisser faire* view of the matter, has since completely changed his opinion. His letters to the *Times*, and the vehemence with which the *Times'* city editor assailed them until that paper in its turn submitted to conversion, showed this even to people who had no other means of knowing his views. There is something more than a well-merited implication of carelessness in the confession of the Indian Government that they are at a loss to understand how the change in Mr. Gibbs's views since 1878, which his writings on the subject have rendered matter of such notoriety, should, as would seem to be the case, have escaped the notice of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. The Lords Commissioners, unfortunately, have resorted to a method of controversy which is neither decorous nor convenient, and which, it may be hoped, will not serve as a precedent.

It was not here alone that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury showed that they either did not know or would not know the case that they had to deal with. Their challenge to the Government of India to answer the arguments employed against Lord Lytton's proposals eight years ago for the restriction of the rupee coinage by means of a seigniorage was impertinent, if impertinence be understood as a suggestion which has no serious connection with the question at issue. It would have been as reasonable to call upon Sir Auckland Colvin to answer all the arguments which from Adam Smith's days to our own have been advanced against the mercantile theory of political economy. If the authors of the Treasury Minute were not conscious of the complete dissimilarity between Lord Lytton's suggestion and the proposals for the establishment of a fixed ratio which have been put forward by Lord Dufferin's Government then they had most inadequately prepared themselves for the task that they took in hand in trying to instruct the Government of India upon this question. There is the alternative hypothesis that they had a dim conception of the difference, and that they urged their irrelevancies all the same. But they must stand badly on either alternative. We have nevertheless something to thank the Treasury for. Their Lordships have given the Government of India an opportunity for putting their case at its best, and the opportunity has been turned to almost unexpectedly good account. The economic disadvantages of the present system are shown to fall severely upon the gold-using countries as well as upon India, and seeing that the question is international and that foreign Governments have to be persuaded as well as the home Government this branch of the argument is of great importance. There is nothing in this part of the despatch which will not be as persuasive in Berlin or Paris as we hope it will be in London. It will undo the mischievous efforts made in the May minute to prove that the matter was not one in which foreign Governments could be got to take any interest. Lastly there is the bearing that the present uncertainty in silver has upon the finances of India. The situation has altered for the better since the despatch was written, but exchange is still considerably under the figure estimated in the Budget of the current year, and we shall be fortunate if we do not lose a crore on that account on the transactions of the year. Despite the slight improvement that there has been during the past few weeks it is still true, as the Government say in concluding their despatch, that from the point of view of Indian finance the position has become intolerable. Graver words were never sent from an Indian Viceroy to a Secretary of State, and it is a source of no small gratification to us to know that they will not be as lightly regarded at the Treasury as they would have been a few months ago, when other men were in possession.

ONE great drawback to manufacturing enterprise in India is the price of coal, which seldom falls below Rs. 16 a ton, and therefore adds a distinct and heavy charge to the cost of production. But at the present rate of consumption, it is probable that the price of coal will rise largely within the next twenty years, unless large additions are made to the coalfields of the Empire. It is therefore of interest to enquire whether any substitute for coal can be proposed, which would efficiently furnish the required motive power. The recent successful voyage of the Volta from Dover to Calais and back, proves that electro-dynamic force can be supplied for a considerable time from accumulators. The incident brings to the imagination a time when all the factories, and railways, in or starting from Bombay could be worked by electricity provided we could find an economical means of filling the accumulators, *i.e.*, of working the dynamo machines without steam power. In a harbour like Bombay, with a considerable tide, the scheme will be easily worked out in the good time coming when some one has found out how to take advantage of the rise and fall of the tides for the creation of motive power. It is wonderful that this cheap and almost endless source of power has been neglected so long, but the comparative ease with which coal has hitherto been obtained will probably account for it. There are many ways in which the action of the tides might be utilized, but two have been suggested as not more difficult than the rest. One form the storage of force might take is the direct working of a water-wheel by the creation of large shallow docks, say in Back Bay—if that name of ill omen may be named in connection with so original a project—where they would not interfere with the business of the port, sufficiently deep to be filled at high tide and emptied at low. The wheels, a correspondent suggests to us, could be placed at the mouth of the docks, which would be built with a V-shaped opening to let the water out gradually. These wheels, being undershot, could easily be lifted out of the way of the advancing tide by a simple hydraulic lift, and the water having flowed into the dock through large sluices, these could be shut at high tide, and the stream gradually let out under the wheel. The force thus obtained would be turned on to the dynamo machines which would store up electricity in the accumulators twice in every twenty-four hours. As the stream from the accumulators would be steady and perfectly independent of their filling and emptying, the tidal arrangement of the original motive force would not interfere with any form of business. Instead of stocking the tender of an engine with coal it would be stocked with accumulators, and driven noiselessly at any required speed. If a small boat like the Volta, 37 feet long and 7 feet wide, can carry enough electricity to drive its powerful marine engines, for eight hours' and still have plenty in reserve, an engine and tender could easily carry enough for a forty-eight hours' journey, *i.e.*, from Bombay to Jubbulpore and back, while stationary engines in Bombay and the suburbs could be fed by wires direct from the prime accumulators. Another method of applying the tidal force, which a correspondent recommends as more scientific though probably not so practical, would be to cause the tide to work ordinary accumulators direct. The accumulators would be in appearance something like the large gasometers in which the gas is stored for the lighting of the city. The incoming tide would lift up the inner cylinder, heavily-weighted, to the top of its run, which would have to be accommodated to the tide levels, and the water could then be shut off, the volume collected in the outer cylinder being driven out through pipes by the almost irresistible force of the heavily-weighted inner cylinder. It is to be hoped that the name of Back Bay will not shut out either project from consideration. With coal at eleven shillings a ton, as in England, steam may be justifiable, but when coal has to be brought thousands of miles at an enormous expense, it is time that the scientific imagination of our citizens were set at work to see if a cheaper substitute cannot be got for it.

GENERAL KAULBARS has brought the reign of terror to an end. He has bullied the Bulgarian Regents into releasing the respected citizens who ran off with their Prince at midnight, and now with a threat or two just to show that he is not to be trifled with, he withdraws his ultimatum and condescends not just yet to rid Bulgaria of his cherished presence. In that way the courses of Russian policy in Bulgaria will doubtless work themselves out. So long as the Regents submit to Russian dictation there will be no need for a Russian occupation of their country. They, too, must pay their *Danegeld*, but with this to reckon with, that as with the *Danegeld* of old, the price that has to be paid becomes greater with each visitation. Having yielded in the matter of the kidnappers of Prince Alexander they will have to yield in some larger matter. What that will be we shall see when the Grand Sobranje, which met on Sunday, has indicated the direction in which its choice of a Prince lies. Russia will put her own construction upon the "free choice" right of the Bulgarian nation, and it may go hard with them if they dare to exercise the right which the Treaty of Berlin gave them without paying due regard to the behests of the Czar's agent. Russia herself, may have difficulties, however. "*Nolo episcopari*" is often an embarrassing answer, and it is certainly the answer which any princeling to whom the vacant throne of Bulgaria was offered would return if he cared for his own dignity and peace of mind. For whoever goes to Sofia now will know that he does it subject to the chance of being ignominiously dragged from bed by the Czar's hired rabble, who will be more likely to receive halfpence than kicks for the exploit. The trade of a prince has been so sadly minished and brought low by the Czar's proceedings in Bulgaria that no respectable African chieftain would care to take the crown that was plucked from Prince Alexander's head unless there were some guarantee that whoever threw mud at him should be called to account. There will be much shaking of heads over an office so greatly adapted for the breaking of heads of those who venture upon trying to fill it.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, OCT. 28.

THE annual Rifle Meeting of the Berar Volunteer Rifles commenced on Tuesday morning in very fine weather. The attendance was not as large as might have been expected, but the members of the outlying detachments were unable to get leave to come, hence the majority of the competitors were residents of the station. The matches for the day being reserved for the local corps, there were not many visitors from other corps present on the ground. Tents were considerately pitched by Major Little for the convenience of spectators, while an enterprising Parsee shopkeeper retailed refreshments. Very liberal rules were framed to afford competitors every facility to shoot well. Wimbledon targets were used throughout the matches, and ties were decided by the rules of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association. It was intended to allow an interval of two hours for breakfast, but this was not possible, and so the firing continued throughout the whole day. The shooting was, on the whole, fairly good. Lotteries were got up for almost every match in which both competitors and spectators freely joined. Seven matches were fixed for the first day, but it was only possible to get through five. The majority of competitors had finished firing in the 6th match, when evening came on and the shooting had to be stopped. No rule had been framed for such a contingency, and a discussion arose as to the feasibility to cease firing in the middle of a match. The majority of the members of the managing committee decided in favor of closing, and the completion of the match was therefore postponed to the following morning. The attendance on the second day was larger than on the first, a number of men from the G. I. P. and Nagpur corps being present to compete in the matches open to them. The morning had been fine and clear, but in a few hours the sky was overcast. A heavy shower soon followed, which compelled all to seek refuge in the tents. The rain lasted for about an hour, and the company amused themselves with songs and good-humoured banter. This over, opportunity was taken to test the pull off of triggers. When the rain ceased, a breakfast, provided by Major Little, the popular Commandant, was served. Right good fellowship reigned, and every one enjoyed himself thoroughly. The rain unfortunately marred the shooting of some competitors. There was no more interruptions after this, and the shooting was all over at 5 o'clock to allow of time for the distribution of prizes. It was only possible to get through five matches, leaving two to be shot off this morning. There were very few ladies present at the distribution, and not many spectators. A dais was erected on which a table was placed for the prizes. The money prizes were all placed in pretty little silken bags of variegated colours, prepared specially for the purpose by Mrs. Millett, the wife of the sergeant instructor. The prizes were given away by Mrs. Little, Major Little reading out the names of the successful competitors. The Volunteers were drawn up in line, and before proceeding to read out the names, Major Little gave a short speech, in which he congratulated one and all for the happy concord and harmony with which the matches had been contested, and at the successful termination of the meeting. He regretted to see so few of the outsiders entering the lists, and expressed a hope that the Nagpur Corps, with which the Berar Volunteer Rifles had been amalgamated, would be more strongly represented at the next meeting, which he hoped to arrange for in March next at the coming inspection. He also regretted to observe the members of the local corps carrying away the best prizes, and expressed a hope that the visitors would have better luck next time and carry off the laurels. He next congratulated Sergeant Instructor Millett upon the success of the meeting, for which he had worked so hard. The distribution then took place. The following is a detail of the matches with the successful competitors. Major Little and Captain Higgins generously waived their claims to the prizes won by them. The prizes were therefore distributed in the order shown :—

MATCH No. I.—Open to all efficient members of the Corps. Rifle, Martini-Henri; distance, 200 yards; seven rounds; position, standing; entrance, 8 annas. There were 19 entries.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
1 Corporal V. Madeira	29	15
Captain A. Higgins	28	
2 Sergeant J. Peters	27	10
3 Volunteer M. Alberts	26	5
4 Lieut. G. F. Taylor	26	5
5 Vol. W. A. Wilson	24	5

MATCH II.—Open to all efficient members of the Corps. Rifle, M.-H.; distance, 300 yards; rounds, seven; position, kneeling; entrance, 8 annas. There were 17 entries.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
1 Vol. H. Rebeiro	27	20*
Capt. A. Higgins	25	
2 Sergt.-Instr. W. Millett	24	10
3 Sergt. J. Peters	21	5
4 Corpl V. Madeira	21	5
5 Vol. M. Alberts	21	5

* And a Watch presented by Sheik Rhyman.

MATCH III.—Open to all efficient members of the Corps. Rifle, M.-H.; distance, 200 and 500 yards; rounds, seven at each; position, any Military; entrance, 8 annas. There were 17 entries.

	Yards. 200	Yards. 500	Total.	Rs.
1 Serg.-Instr. W. Millett	30	27	57	30
2 Corporal V. Madeira	30	26	56	20
Capt. A. Higgins	27	26	53	
3 Sergeant J. Peters	28	25	53	10
4 Vol. R. Madeira	26	25	51	5
5 Vol. H. Rebeiro	30	21	51	5

MATCH IV.—Open to all efficient members of the Corps and of the Nagpur and G. I. P. Volunteers. Rifle, M.-H.; distance, 600 and 800 yards; rounds, seven at each; position, any Military; entrance, 8 annas. There were 27 entries.

	Yards. 600	Yards. 800	Total.	Prizes. Rs.
1 Sergt. Peters, B.V.R.	21	27	48	20
2 Sergt.-Instr. Millett, B.V.R.	19	28	74	15
3 Corpl V. Madeira, B.V.R.	24	20	44	10
4 Vol. T. Moore, G. I. P. R.	26	17	43	5
5 Cr. St. Murray, B.V.R.	18	24	42	5
Major C. Little, B.V.R.	17	24	41	
6 Vol. J. Moreau, B.V.R.	20	19	39	5
7 „ J. Gillespie, G. I. P. R	24	14	38	5

MATCH V.—Open to all efficient members of the Corps. Rifle, M.-H.; distance, 500 yards; rounds, seven; position, any Military; entrance, 8 annas. There were 18 competitors.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
1 Sergeant J. Peters	30	15
2 Corpl. V. Madeira	29	10
3 Sergt.-Instr. W. Millett	27	10
4 Lt. G. F. Taylor	27	5
Capt. A. Higgins	26	
5 Vol J. Moreau	25	5

MATCH VI.—Open to all efficient members of the Corps and of the Nagpur and G. I. P. R. Volunteers. Rifle, M.H.; distance, 600 yards; rounds, seven; position, any Military; entrance, 8 annas. There were 27 entries.

	Points.	Prizes Rs.
1 Sergt.-Instr. W. Millett, B.V.R.	28	20
2 Sergeant J. Peters, B.V.R.	26	15
Capt. A. Higgins, B.V.R.	25	
3 Vol. J. Gillespie, G.I.P.R.	22	10
4 Color.-Serg. H.M.N. Murray, B.V.R.	21	5
5 Corpl. V. Madeira, B.V.R.	21	5
6 Lt. G. F. Taylor, B.V.R.	21	5
7 Sergt.-Instr. E. McCulloch, B.V.R.	20	5

MATCH VII.—Open to all efficient members of the Corps. Rifle, M.-H.; distance, 900 yards; rounds, seven; position, any; entrance, 8 annas. There were 15 competitors :—

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Major C. Little	25	
1 Corpl. V. Madeira	22	15
Capt A Higgins	22	
2 Sergt.-Instr. W. Millett	21	10
3 Vol. H. Rebeiro	19	5
4 „ J. Moreau	15	5

MATCH VIII.—Open to all efficient members of the Corps. Rifle, M.-H.; distance, 1,000 yards; rounds, seven; position, any; entrance, 8 annas. There were 15 competitors :—

	Points.	Prize. Rs.
1 Corpl. V. Madeira	28*	
2 Sergt.-Instr. W. Millett	20	15
3 Sergeant J. Peters	20	10
Capt. A. Higgins	18	
4 Vol. R. Madeira	11	5
5 Colr.-Sergt. N. Murray	13	5

* A Silver Cup presented by Mr. N. P. Cama, Barrister-at-law, value Rs. 30.

MATCH IX.—Open to all comers. Rifle, M.-H.; distance, 500 yards; rounds, seven; position, any, entrance; 12 annas. There were 32 entries :—

	Points.	Prize. Rs.
1 Sergeant J. Peters, B. V.R.	31	30
2 Sergt.-Instr. W. Millett, B. V.R.	28	20
3 Vol. J. Gillespie. G. I. P.R.	27	10
4 Corpl. D. Hopson, N.V.R.	27	5
5 Vol. R. Madeira, B. V.R.	27	5

MATCH X.—Consolation Stakes. Open to all competitors who have not won a prize during the meeting. Rifle, M.-H.; distance, 200 yards; rounds, seven; position, any Military; entrance, 8 annas. There were 14 entries.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
1 Bugler Luchmon, B. V. R.	31	15
2 Vol. A.K. Mackenzie, B.V.R.	29	10
3 Vol J. L. Madeira, G. I. P. R.	28	5
4 Vol. N. Doutre, B. V. R.	26	5
5 J. Dela Hunt, G.I.P.R.	25	5

MATCH XI.—Hurry-Scurry Match. Open to all efficient members of the corps, firing at a third-class target, and running from 300 to 200 yards. Competitors to be entirely unassisted. The first shot to be fired at 300 yards, ricochets to count as fair hits. Time allowed two minutes reckoned from the explosion of the first shot. Number of shots as many as can be fired in the time. Rifle, M. H.; distance, 300 to 200 yards; rounds, as many as can be fired in two minutes; position, any Military; entrance, 8 annas. There were 14 entries.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
1 Vol. H. Rebeiro	59 with 23 shots.	20
2 Corpl. V. Madeira	55 „ 18 „	15
3 Vol. M. Alberts	54 „ 20 „	10
4 Sergt.-Instr. W. Millett	53 „ 18 „	5

MATCH XII. For good attendance at drill. Open to all members of the Corps who attended 30 drills and upwards between the inspections of 1885 and 1884 Rifle, M.-H.; distance 500 yards; rounds, seven; position, any Military; entrance, 8 annas. There were only 6 entries.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
1 Corpl. V. Madeira	30	20
2 Vol. R. Madeira	28	10
3 Vol. H. Rebeiro	28	5

THE LITTLE CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by Major C. Little, Commandant B. V. R., for the best individual aggregate scores in matches 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8. To be shot for annually by efficients of the B. V. R. The Cup to remain in charge of the winner till the next competition. The volunteer winning in three successive years to keep it.

This magnificent Cup was won by Corporal V. Madeira of "A" Company, B. V. R., with an aggregate total of 173 points.

Besides the Cup, the total money prizes won by Corporal Madeira amounted to Rs. 155, the highest sum won. Next in order comes Sergeant Instructor W. Millett with Rs. 135, and the third Sergeant J. Peters with Rs. 115. These three were deservedly encored when receiving their prizes. They are splendid shots, and would do credit to themselves at any meeting.

After the distribution of prizes three cheers were called for Major Little, which was heartily responded to. Cheers were also given for Captain Higgins, Lieutenant Taylor and Mr. Cama, which terminated the proceedings and the company dispersed.

The success of this year's meeting is mainly due to the unremitting exertions of Major Little, who was energetically aided by Sergeant Instructor Millett, who fully merits the *kudos* bestowed on him. Major Little was on the ground almost throughout the whole meeting, and evinced great solicitude for the welfare and comfort of all present. He deserves the thanks of all those who participated in the fun and jollity of the meeting. In addition to the breakfast given by him on the ground, Major Little had intended winding up the meeting with a scratch dance, but was obliged to forego the plan at the last moment owing to a death in the station.

THE HOG ISLAND HYDRAULIC DOCK.

THE working of the Hog Island Hydraulic Dock, under the management of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was commenced on Saturday, and when it is remembered that this was the first occasion on which the Company's officials performed the delicate task of placing a vessel on the Lift, the results may be considered as satisfactory in every respect. At an early hour in the morning unusual activity prevailed on the island, and to those who had come over from Bombay by the early morning boat it was evident that Mr. Laing, the engineer in charge, and his assistant, Mr. Murray, were not merely testing their machinery for lifting an empty pontoon, or lowering girders from beneath the floating structure into the mud some feet below. The P. and O. tug Timsah arrived at the island soon after daylight, and landed Captain Hand, the assistant dockmaster, and Mr. T. Counsell, foreman shipwright of the P. and O. Co., with a party of men who were promptly detailed to do duty at their several stations around the Lift, which was being prepared for operations. Mr. James Bigmore, Superintendent Engineer, and Commander Case, of the P. and O., soon arrived on the scene and carefully scrutinized everything that was being done. Beyond these there were few to witness the interesting proceedings of the day, though by the afternoon one or two picnic parties had arrived from Bombay. At 11-45 the Khiva, belonging to the P. and O. Co., a vessel of 2700 tons register, 450 horse-power, 380 feet long and 37 feet beam, commanded by Captain Bason, was seen in the distance rounding the south point of Elephanta Island. As she neared the Lift, it was observed that she was in charge of Captain Newell, the experienced dockmaster of the P. and O. Co., Mazagon, who brought her skilfully up to the dock. The vessel was speedily pointed into the dock entrance, and half an hour after noon, had been placed in position and slightly lifted from the water. The bilge blocks were then quickly drawn beneath the ship's bottom, and this operation finished, the hydraulic pressure was fully applied. Shortly after two o'clock the structure held suspended between its pillars its first P. and O. steamer, dry to the keel, and with no mishap of any kind. This successful result again afforded proof that to the dry docks at present at work in Bombay, there is available an important addition at Hog Island, which is capable of taking a vessel of 500 tons and 29 feet draft at any time. Mr. Parker, the local Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, deserves to be congratulated on the happy initiation of the new undertaking after the dock has been almost idle for so many years, and his marine and engineering staff will be wished every success in the future working of the Lift.

UNIVERSITY GRACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Only one of the two candidates in whose favour the University Senate passed special graces this year has undertaken the arduous task of appearing at two of the higher examinations in one and the same year, and that candidate is the young Parsee gentleman from Europe who escaped passing the Civil Service compitetion in London last year "merely by the skin of his teeth," and whose painful case evoked as much sympathy in his favour as unfair and hostile criticisms against him. I am grieved to find that much to the prejudice of this deserving candidate an agitation is still kept up in the public prints, setting forth utterly unfounded rumours and misleading statements, as to supposed concessions made to him which are not made at all, and accusing the University authorities with partiality and favouritism, which are purely imaginary. It is stated that the candidate has been exempted from several subjects in the examinations, the exact number of which the writers do not seem to be agreed upon, for some say that the candidate has been exempted from four or five papers, whilst others reduce the fancied exemption to two or three subjects, and some again say that it is only one paper in which he is not to be examined. It is generally stated, however, that the favoured candidate has been excused from the trouble of being examined in the Statics and Science papers, and others assert with as great confidence that Mathematics, the chief test for higher students at these examinations, is the very subject from which the candidate is exempted.

Now, Sir, as one knowing the real facts of the case, allow me to give a flat and unqualified contradiction to each and all of these false statements. I say the candidate has not been exempted from any single paper at the Previous and 1st B. A. Examinations at which he has taken the hazardous step of appearing at the same time. No exemption from any of the subjects was ever asked for by the candidate, and there is not one paper at these two examinations, the questions in which he has wished not to answer. He is prepared to undergo all the rigid tests which every candidate is required to pass through, and the former has already presented himself, from this day, at these examinations. He is neither exempted from the Science nor from the Mathematics papers, but on the contrary he will have to work through them at a great disadvantage in having to submit himself to double sets of papers in many subjects, a crucial test which his other fellow-competitors have not to submit to. Far from being entirely excluded from the Mathematics papers, he will have to work two of them together nearly within the period prescribed for only one, and by the time the other candidates will finish their labours leisurely enough in one paper, this unfortunate candidate will have to hurry on through two very difficult papers on some of the fixed dates. The History paper, for instance, in the Previous will have to be answered together with the 1st English paper of the 1st B. A., which is always a stiff paper; and the candidate will also have to answer his 2nd English paper in his 1st B. A. Examination, together with the Science paper in the Previous, both of which are generally acknowledged to be very difficult papers. The candidate's examination in Mathematics does not fare better, for he will have to answer his Euclid paper in the Previous and his Trignometry paper in the 1st B. A. during the same morning. No sensible men, I am sure, will, after this explanation, envy the position of this "favoured candidate," nor will they accuse the University with jobbery, for as it is well known the harsh terms under which the candidate has submitted himself are not of his own seeking, but they are what the University thought fit to impose on him in the so-called "grace" with a severity certainly not savouring of favoritism.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 1. JUSTICE.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE REKLA.

THE following petition signed by about 800 persons and praying for an improvement in the rekla, the bullock carriage, used by natives, has been presented to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police.

"Bombay, 20th October 1886.

To Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SIR,—The convenient mode of conveyance you have been kind enough to provide for the public in the present victoria in place of the old buggy encourages us to suggest for your consideration the desirability of improving the bullock rekla which is so largely used specially by the middle and lower classes of the native communities. It is needless for us to describe the inconvenience, discomfort and risk of driving in the rekla—they are so obvious to any one watching the efforts of a person who tries to get into the carriage without receiving a kick from the bullock who often has to be moved aside each time a passenger gets in or out, as also the way in which he is packed up inside, and if occupying the front seat the uncomfortable posture he assumes to secure in vain a resting place for his feet on the narrow seat of the driver. If a tall person he has, moreover, to keep his head bent to be clear of the obstructions on each side in the shape of the rough folds of the tarpaulin curtains. The great inconvenience passengers who cannot afford the expense of hiring a victoria suffer from this conveyance calls, we submit, for your interference, as it is hopeless to expect any spontaneous reform in this direction. Any steps you may deem fit to take in gradually improving the rekla will therefore be considered as a great boon by the public. There are a few reklas in Bombay which have the entrance from the rear and have comfortable seats inside; perhaps these might suggest a good model. We would, in conclusion, respectfully add that even insignificant towns in this Presidency have better bullock carriages.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS week is to witness the reappearance in Bombay, after an absence of six years, of Webb's famous company of marionettes, this time under the managemen of Mr. F. H. Pollock. The first of a series of entertainments is promised for Thursday evening at the Gaiety Theatre. The troupe have travelled the world through, and everywhere met with a reception which living actors would give their ears to boast of. The opening programme promises three separate performances, for the mannikin artistes are as varied in their talents as the most versatile of public entertainers. From Christy minstrelsy to pantomime they seem to excel in every branch of their profession. The figures are fittingly attired, their wardrobe being made a special feature, and the entertainment even reaches the height of a transformation scene. The troupe arrived by the last mail from Australia, where a prolonged stay among the colonists seems to have caused the latter to disbelieve their entertainers were not things of life.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

SOFIA, Oct. 31.

In order to satisfy Russia, the kidnappers of Prince Alexander have been released. General Kaulbars has evaded naming the Russians who have been molested, and has retracted the Ultimatum he presented to the Bulgarian Government, but has informed them that he will leave if his complaints have to be repeated

The Grand Sobranje was opened at Tirnova to-day. The Speech of the Regency was very brief, and simply proposed the election of a prince.

THE FRENCH IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.

It is affirmed here on reliable authority that the French are employing every means to procure the evacuation of Egypt by the British, and that they are prepared to assist instead of opposing the English reforms in order to facilitate the evacuation.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

The Bengal Council resumes its meetings on the 20th inst. The chief measure will be the Calcutta Municipal Bill, which has been for some time in the hands of the Select Committee. The other Bills relate to the Calcutta Port Trust, a Port Trust for Chittagong on elective principles, and the resurvey of Calcutta.

The Hon. Mr. Colman Macaulay and Colonel Trevor will take their seats in Council to represent the Government.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The *Englishman* says that Mr. F. Gibbon of Bettia and Justice Mitter will be the non-official members for Bengal on the Public Service Commission.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Hardie, Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, retires in March, and will be succeeded by Mr. Cruickshank Westland, who becomes Deputy Secretary.

Mr. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, takes leave shortly, and Mr. Hart of Bombay will officiate for him.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 1

Lord Dufferin had a splendid reception at Lahore this afternoon. The decorations of the Railway station had been most artistically carried out, under the direction of the School of Art, and flags marked the entire route to Government House. The road was also lined by the troops from the Mian Mir garrison. On the platform were Sir C. Aitchison, the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Rajahs of Kapurthala, Faridkhote, Nahun, Chumba, and Nabha, Mr. Markworth Young, Mr. Bouquet, Mr Plowden, General Murray and Staff, and numerous other civil and military representatives. There were also Viceregal representatives from every district in the Province. In the space adjoining the platform seats had been provided on either side for privileged spectators, and a large crowd thronged the approaches to the station. When the train arrived, his Excellency spent a considerable time conversing with the Native Chiefs, and as Lord Dufferin left the platform a group of the children of the Railway Staff came forward and strewed his Excellency's path with flowers. The Viceroy then left the station, a guard of honour furnished by the Volunteers presenting arms, and was escorted by a troop of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. The Native Chiefs followed in the order of their rank, each with his escort.

A Levée will be held to-night, and to-morrow the Viceroy exchanges visits with the Rajahs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Oct. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, Nov. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed lower. Surats quiet.

G. F. Dhollera	3 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅞
4½ per cent. "	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	45⅛

Arrivals—Berenice and Knight Errant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Oct. 31.

10 p.m.	80·6

MONDAY, Nov. 1.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	86·5
4 p.m.	86·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok to Saigon interrupted.
Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Mossoul.

THE s.s. Siam, with the inward English mails, may be expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

MR. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT has made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, in memory of his grandson, Ardesir Cowasjee Petit, deceased.

LORD CLANDEBOYE's condition is not such as to create any anxious concern.

SIR EDWARD BUCK is expected to arrive in Simla to-morrow, to resume charge of his appointment as Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. Mr. C. J. Lyall returns to Assam, to take up his appointment of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has been negotiating for some months for the sale of the Roorkee workshops, and has at last found a purchaser. The terms of the sale have been arranged, and the workshops will be shortly transferred to their new management.

IT is repeated that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, when he goes on tour with the Public Service Commission beyond the Punjab, will carry on the duties of his office exactly in the same manner as if he were on tour in his own Province. According to the Lahore paper, no special arrangements will be made.

IN the absence of an official announcement, the up-country papers cannot convince themselves that Sir Lepel Griffin will succeed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab. The Lahore paper inclines to the opinion that the Viceroy will announce the coming man when he visits that city, and says that in some quarters the name of Mr. J. B. Lyall is now freely mentioned as the probable successor "Without prejudice to any-[illegible]hing we may have said in connection with Sir [illegible] Griffin," it adds, "such a selection would be a [illegible]od one in itself; and would have the [illegible]mendation—which is no light one in [illegible]f being acceptable to the outgoing [illegible]elieve, to the Punjab Commis-

THE recruiting officer at Mean Meer addressed the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, a few days ago, asking him to engage a supply of *dhobies* for employment in Burma, at wages varying from rupees twenty to thirty a month for each man. The tahsildar of the city, after summoning as many of these destructive artists as he could get, now reports that he has been unable to secure a single volunteer, each and all having declared that no consideration would induce them to exchange the placid banks of the Ravi for the troubled waters of the Irrawaddy.

A BAND of dacoits, who have been giving great trouble to the authorities at Bangkok, have been brought to justice after a long course of crime. Emboldened by the success that had attended their operations, they had the audacity to placard the town announcing their determination to pillage and plunder up to the very gates of the palace, and alleging as a reason that taxes weighed so heavily on them that they could not afford their livelihood by honest means. Thus threatened the people joined the authorities in their endeavours to unearth the depredators, with the result that a large number of arrests were made. After confessions had been extorted by Oriental methods, all the prisoners were sentenced to be executed.

Two Chinese gunboats are reported to have been wrecked off Singming. No particulars are given.

NEWS from Tonquin is to the effect that the attack recently made on the borders of Tonquin on a portion of the French Delimitation Commission was committed by a party composed of Chinese regulars and pirates. The operations of the Commission continue actively. So far it seems that the Chinese and French Governments approve of the delimitation on the maps.

THE British despatch vessel Vigilant has been sold at Hongkong to a Chinaman for the sum of £15,600. She will possibly be converted into a cargo hulk for service between Whampoa and Canton.

HER MAJESTY'S Minister at Madrid has reported that under the existing Spanish Customs regulations, certificates of origin are required. A simple declaration of the shipper of goods to the effect that they are of British origin will, however, be deemed sufficient at the Spanish custom-houses. This declaration is to be made before the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of shipment; and shippers are recommended by the Government of India to make it on the specification of goods in the following form, viz.:—

I, ———, do hereby declare that the goods mentioned herein are of British produce or manufacture.

——— Exporter.

Signed and declared in my
presence this day of
188 .

Chief Officer of Customs,
Port of—

This officer will sign the document on the form prescribed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs. The certificate of origin must then be viséd by the Spanish Consul at the port of shipment, whose *visa* will be given free of charge.

ORDERS have been issued curtailing by 30 per cent. the allowance drawn by employés of the Madras Government during their stay at Ootacamund; and instructions are expected shortly as to the strength of establishments to be taken up in the various Secretariats, and the length of their stay on the Hills next year.

THE Medical Boards which sat on Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Simpson and Captain J. B. Preston, 12th Madras Infantry, having reported that the wounds which these officers received in Burma are very serious and dangerous, and almost equal to the loss of a limb, the Government of India has sanctioned the grant of twelve months' full pay in the case of the former, and six months in the case of the latter, as wound gratuities.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* with the Afghan Boundary Commission telegraphed as follows from Rosabad on Oct. 27:—"The Boundary Commission arrived here this morning, and will march to Ali Boghan to-morrow. Our route lies by way of Bisawal, Landi Kotal, and Jamrud, reaching Peshawar on the 1st proximo. The whole party is in excellent health and spirits, and the march so far has been very successful."

A SHOWER of London Exhibition medals is about to descend on India. The Government of India has drawn up a list of the officials and non-officials who have been recommended for the honour, on account of their services in connection with the Exhibition. The list is said to be long enough to include all deserving names.

A MELBOURNE paper narrates an interesting incident as illustrating the progress made in some parts of the colonies during one generation. Some 35 years ago Mr. J. C. Aitken, a grazier from New South Wales, was on a visit to Christchurch. As he was about to return to Australia the manager of the bank with which he dealt insisted on his paying a second exchange on the money which he then had—some £420. Annoyed at the demand Mr. Aitken refused to pay the exchange, and, walking into an auction room where a land sale was going on, he invested his money in Christchurch land. The property was recently sold, and realised £80,000.

SOME excitement has been caused among the mercantile community in the Colonies by the discontinuance of the subsidy hitherto paid by the New Zealand Government to the Eastern Telegraph Company. The Company threaten to raise the rates. Replying to a deputation from the Wellington Chamber of Commerce, Sir Julius Vogel said that the Government are firm in their intention not to yield to the Eastern Extension Company. If the rates were raised they would ask the authority of Parliament to lay a new cable, which could be done in one year. The Government are communicating with New South Wales with regard to reductions in the rates for Press messages on the land lines. He does not think that India would view with indifference the action of the company.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, Captain B. Gelcich, which left Singapore on the 2nd ult. for Hongkong, returned on the 11th with the same Company's steamer Vorwaerts, Captain F. Radonicich, in tow. The latter steamer left Hongkong on the 2nd ult. with a full cargo and 420 passengers, for Singapore and Europe, but at 10 a.m. on the 5th, while in lat. 12 deg. long 111 deg., at a distance of about 800 miles from Singapore and 650 from Hongkong, broke her propeller shaft, which completely disabled her, and left her in a most dangerous position in stormy weather with a falling barometer. At this critical juncture her distress signal was observed by the Amphitrite, which was not far off, and Captain Gelcich bore down upon the disabled steamer, and at once decided that the Amphitrite (although she herself had a large number of passengers) should tow the Vorwaerts to Singapore instead of Hongkong, as it was not considered advisable to steer for that port owing to the bad weather prevailing in the China Sea. The Vorwaerts has been docked at Tanjong Pagar for the repair of her shaft.

MR. J. C. DOUGLAS, who returned to India by last week's mail steamer, has brought with him a large stock of Italian bees. Writing to a Calcutta paper from Milan on Oct. 3, he says:—

I have found it very difficult to get bees, because, whatever precautions I took, an error of some one I had to depend upon generally frustrated all my plans. I am bringing out 25 stocks for distribution, and a few extra queens against accident. All the queens are young. They have been most carefully selected from many hundreds, and I have no doubt I shall succeed in landing a large proportion of bees and queens alive. I am having them packed under my personal supervison. Of the 25 stocks many are intended for distribution to experts in India, but a few will be available for immediate issue at cost price. Applicants should state if they have had any experience in handling bees, and not less than three stocks will be issued to each person. By cost price, I mean the bare cost of bees and freight without any addition for losses which I will bear. I think £2 to £2 10s. per stock will cover the cost so reckoned. I may mention that the few stocks now in India cost me probably each £20, reckoning losses. As late as May last I lost four stocks, which cost £10, through their being sent to Calcutta when ordered to Bombay, and as earlier in the year I had two fine stocks suffocated by an error in packing the latter queens were bred by me in India. The "cost" of the stocks I succeed in landing will not be their value in India therefore. Having, exclusive of this consignment, spent probably £150 in introducing the Italian bee, I have a right, I think, to have an agreement with anyone to whom I issue these bees that they are not to be sold at a profit, or the three stocks sold to different persons in any case, the object of selling three stocks being to guard against the death of one or more queens. I am trying to make such arrangements in Italy as will render it possible to import bees to India easily, as is done in the case of America and European countries which trade with Italy for many thousands of stocks and queens yearly. On my arrival in Bombay I shall, so far as time will admit, be happy to show persons interested how to handle bees, and if my official duties call me to Calcutta, as I cannot go through with the mails because I do not bear long railway journeys well, I should be glad to, so far as practicable, make my rests en route as to be able to show the bees to persons interested. I should esteem it a favour if any one in Bombay would let me have the use of their garden to place the bees in so as to fly them before despatching them to their destinations. Possibly there may be convenient public grounds, or the Asiatic Society or Natural History Society may be able to assist me.

SIR THEODORE HOPE ON SANITATION AT AHMEDABAD.

SIR THEODORE HOPE has written the following minute on the subject of Sanitation in Ahmedabad:—

Rao Bahadur Runchorelal Chotalal, C.I.E., the president of the Ahmedabad Municipality, has forwarded to me various documents on the above subject, and has done me the honour of requesting my opinion as to whether, "by the adoption of water-supply and drainage schemes, the sanitary condition of Calcutta is greatly improved and the mortality is much reduced," and whether "the introduction of the water-supply and drainage schemes as recommended by Colonel Ducat, is desirable or not." Not having the advantages of personal acquaintance with the present working of the existing municipal arrangements relating to these matters, or of discussion with the advocates and opponents of the proposals put forward, I feel considerable difficulty in complying with the President's request in a manner either satisfactory to myself or likely to be helpful to him and his fellow-citizens. I will, however, make an attempt to do so, premising that I speak in no official capacity, but as a friend deeply interested in the welfare of a city of which I was for some time the Collector and Magistrate, and which was the centre of my earlier educational labours in Guzerat.

2. It must be obvious to every moderately educated and reflecting person that a general mortality of 53 per cent. and an infant mortality of 33·3 per cent., together with the establishment of cholera as an endemic scourge, are facts which justify extensive and costly remedial measures on the part of the responsible city authorities. Nor does there seem any reason to doubt the Sanitary Commissioner's assertion that the introduction of pure water and an efficient removal of sullage water and other impurities would produce an immediate fall in the death-rate, and an eventual reduction to something near half of its present ratio.

At the same time, it cannot be too constantly remembered that in Europe sanitary systems, differing essentially in principle, have each their advocates among experts, and their practical illustrations of which success and failure is alleged; while in India such matters can hardly be said to have everywhere proceeded beyond the stage of experiment, and we have also to deal with climatic conditions rendering simple deductions from European experience hazardous, together with, on the part of the people, an absence of intelligent and hearty co-operation, and a poverty which can ill bear the risks of costly failure.

3. *Water-supply.*—I feel no doubt that the Sabarmati river is preferable to the Khari river as the source of supply. Whether Dudheswar is a point sufficiently above important sources of contamination is more questionable. A site above the Sudder Bazaar would, of course, be safer; but as the Sanitary Commissioner appears to think that the natural filtration, together with the precautions on the part of the military authorities which are contemplated, will render the Dudeshwar site sufficiently unobjectionable, the Municipality might adopt it.

4 In respect of the disposal of the water when obtained from the river, schemes No. 1 and No. 2 have each their advantages. Economy alone must probably give the preference to No. 2, and it has other obvious recommendations, although the supply of water to the upper stories of houses is more of a luxury than a necessity, and the absence of a three days' supply reservoir is a very serious defect. Whichever scheme be adopted, however, the liability to earthquakes, of which the city abounds in evidences, and I remember one which rent a massive bastion tower from top to bottom, indicates the superiority, in all the works, of iron over masonry, as well as the expediency of constituting the reservoirs in distinct sections, each of moderate size.

5. Upon the strictly professional details of the schemes I abstain from offering an opinion. I have, however, consulted a friend—one of the ablest and most experienced irrigation engineers in India,—and he has favored me with the following remarks:—

"The main error, that I notice in the scheme, is the assumption that *one* well, of 25 feet internal diameter, sunk in the sandy bed of the Sabarmati to a depth of 12 to 15 feet below summer level, will yield the necessary supply for the city, 2,600,000 gallons per day.

I do not know what is the character of the floods in the Sabarmati; but if of considerable depth and volume, submerging the ground on which the well is to be sunk, and attaining a mean velocity of 6 feet a second, then on the very first occasion of the main current of the flood setting on the well it will disappear: there can be no doubt about that. The scour of such a flood would certainly extend to 25 feet below the bed, and might go down to 40 feet.

But one well would not yield the 20th part of the required supply—possibly not the 50th part. Lahore is supplied with water in precisely the same manner as it is proposed by Colonel Ducat to supply Ahmedabad, and the yield of the Lahore wells is far in excess of that of any others of which I have any record. Four wells, each 20 feet internal diameter, yield 385,000 gallons per diem, or $\frac{385{,}000}{314\cdot16 \text{ by } 4}$ = say 307 gallons per diem, per square foot of area of well bottom. At this rate of yield, we should require *$\frac{2{,}600{,}000}{490\cdot8 \text{ by } 307}$ = 17 wells to supply the demands of Ahmedabad. And these wells should be *at least* 300 feet apart (the distance apart of the Lahore wells, which are, in my opinion too close to each other), and should be sunk to such a depth as to ensure perfect stability in the event of their being attacked by flood scour. These modifications and the necessary connections between the wells will involve no small additions to estimated cost of the water-supply scheme.

But, as before stated, the yield of the Lahore wells is *most exceptionally* favourable. They are sunk in the low ground adjoining the stream of the Ravi, a snow-fed river, of which the volume augments in the hot weather, amounting to a large powerful river, sweeping along sand, but otherwise free from impurities. The wells are protected from flood scour by the railway bridge and embankment, so that they are not carried down to any great depth, and the fullest advantage is derived from the stream of the great river close by.

From the discription of the Sabarmati and of its sandy bed, which is given in the papers, I am almost certain that it would be extremely misleading to accept the Lahore data as applicable to Ahmedabad. The rate at which the pumping has to be carried on for a water-supply scheme constitutes the great difficulty in drawing the supply from wells sunk in very light sandy soil. If the "draw" is too rapid, sand begins to blow into the well, which then either chokes or settles. In light sandy soil in Upper India I find, from the record of some experiments, which I possess, that if the velocity of in-flow exceeds that due to a head of 7 to 10 feet, sand begins to blow into the well; so that most probably a 25 feet well in the bed of the Sabarmati could not be relied on to furnish more than 490·8 s. ft. by 10ft. by 6·25gall. = 30,675 gallons in 12 hours, allowing 2 hours for pumping down 10 feet and 10 hours for well to refill. At this rate of supply we should require $\frac{1{,}300{,}000}{30{,}675}$ = 42 wells to furnish 2,600,000 gallons in 24 hours, and 80 odd wells to supply the full demands of Ahmedabad in 12 hours.

And another point must also be borne in mind. Results obtained from experimental pumping continued for a few hours, or even days, at a single well give no reliable data for estimating the continuous yield through a series of years of a group of wells. The draw of one well interferes undoubtedly with the supply of it neighbour, and *I conjecture* also that long continued draw, by sucking the finer particles of clay into the interstices of the sand around the well, gradually diminishes in-flow. If the Lahore wells were to yield at the rate deducible from the experimental pumping made before commencement of work, they should yield 825,000 instead of 385,000 gallons in 24 hours. The five 30 feet wells, which supply Umballa, yielded, in February 1884, 180,522 gallons a day; two 30 feet wells having yielded in February, 1882, 114,000 gallons a day.

I am afraid that the capital cost of sinking and connecting with the pumps the number of wells required for supplying 2,600,000 gallons per diem will materially alter the aspect of Colonel Ducat's scheme.

The matter may be looked at in another way. Colonel Ducat intends to use the river sand as a large filter bed. Now the velocity of water passing through a filter bed should not exceed 6" per hour if proper filtration of the river water is to be secured; and on this assumption we should obtain only 490·8s. ft. by 0·50ft. by 6·25gall. by 12hrs. = 18,405 gallons of properly filtered water in 12 hours from a well of 25 feet internal diameter and shall require $\frac{2{,}600{,}000}{18{,}405}$ =141 wells if the whole supply is required in 12 hours, or 70 wells if it will be delivered in 24 hours."

The point here raised, which strikes at the root of both Colonel Ducat's schemes, deserves primary attention. Should a solution of the difficulty be found, it would be advisable, before the Municipality commit themselves to either scheme, to incur the expense of having it designed and estimated in detail and criticised by experts. Colonel Ducat does not profess, if I rightly understand him, to give more than general approximate estimates, and I shall be surprised if a closer examination, with careful provision for all quarters of the town, and for all the subsidiary arrangements unavoidably involved, does not shew that they will be considerably exceeded.

6. *Sewerage.*—In reply to the president's first question as to the success of the water-supply and drainage schemes of Calcutta, I may say, after a residence of 9 winter seasons in that city, that the water-supply is satisfactory in itself, though insufficient and most unequally distributed between the richer and the poorer localities; but that the sewerage is very far indeed from justifying the favourable opinions which have been expressed in some quarters regarding it.

The sanitary arrangements were generally so partial and unsatisfactory, the sickness and mortality in some quarters of the town so conspicuous, and the stench from the underground drains in even the very best localities, such as Chowringhee, frequently so intolerable that public opinion was about three years ago roused to action, the municipal authorities were put upon their defence, a commission of enquiry was appointed by the Government, and a Health Society, comprising some of the most distinguished citizens, was formed to enforce remedial measures and to disseminate a better appreciation of sanitary reform. Into the local controversies which resulted on the details contained in the Commissioner's report I need not enter, but I append a copy of the Journal of the Society (Vol. II, Part I), which contains a report of its executive committee on the general sanitary condition of the town.

7. This able and interesting document shews, in the most indisputable manner, the efficacy of sanitation in reducing the mortality and restricting the ravages of disease. It amply justifies, were such justification needed, the humane efforts of Rao Bahadur Runchorelal and his supporters towards improved sanitation in Ahmedabad, and I only wish that every resident in that city could be made to know and appreciate its contents.

On the other hand, it shews convincingly, to my mind, what a dangerous and costly affair a system of underground drainage is, and how, unless the trapping at every house-connection and street opening is complete and kept continuously in perfect order, it may become not only a nuisance, but an active source of disease.

8. Supposing a system of underground drainage—the most perfect in theory and the most suitable to the particular locality—to have been adopted in a given city, it cannot be set to actual work under a very large public outlay, combined very considerable private cost to ever individual householder in fitting his house with with necessary appliances and their connection with the sewers. Moreover, supposing these difficulties to have been all surmounted, an ever-vigiliant engineer and sufficient staff are needed to maintain the whole in order, and also considerable current expenditure, both public and private. Finally, no supervising staff can alone keep the arrangements up to a sufficient and reasonable standard of efficiency; they must have the intelligent co-operation, proceeding from personal conviction of its necessity, of at least a very considerable proportion of the population.

9. It is not necessary to go far to prove how difficult it is, in the first instance, to hit upon a really sound and locally suitable system of drainage. London has its failures as well as its successes, the new Houses of Parliament being among the former. In Calcutta, the state of matters, and the errors which have been made, may be learned from the two documents above referred to. As to Bombay, I have not followed the details of the underground system of drainage which has been in course of construction in recent years, but I observe from paragraph 9 of Rao Bahadur Ranchorelal's memorandum of 13th April 1886 that he was informed by Dr. Hewlett that the drains in a certain portion of the city "were of wrong construction throughout." Doubtless there is no teacher like Experience, but her lessons are not imparted gratis. It may be all very well to construct, as Dr. Blaney is shewn in the same document to suggest, the main sewer of the city, and the complete sewerage of one district of it, and then "await the result"; but only provided that, if the result be failure, you can afford to pay for it and start afresh.

10. While the public risk and outlay attendant on establishing a really sound and suitable drainage system are thus very great, the difficulty and cost of providing and maintaining the necessary house-appliances and connections must not be overlooked. The cost constitutes, in effect, a tax upon each householder in addition to his contribution to the Municipality towards the public outlay. It should be distinctly realized that under a system of underground drainage every house in the city ought to be connected with the sewer, and that every such connection, unless it be properly "trapped" and maintained in perfect order, will infallibly prove a medium for the convenience of sewer gas into the houses, and become far more dangerous to the inmates as productive of typhoid and other diseases, than the existing khalkooas, cesspools, and khalkooa-privies—bad as these undoubtedly are. Of "traps," there are numerous patterns—good, bad and indifferent,—but all by no means inexpensive. How difficult it is to get and keep up good ones may be illustrated by the following extract from page 36 of the Calcutta Health Society's Report already alluded to:—

"In almost every instance in which the Health Officer of the Society has examined the drains of private houses some serious defects in this respect (the exclusion of gas from houses) have been brought to light. The "traps" which were put down when house connections with the sewers were originally made were faulty in design and often in construction. They have been, there is reason to believe, almost invariably allowed to fall into disrepair, and it would, we fear, be found on enquiry that there is scarcely a house in Calcutta in which the "trapping" arrangements would be pronounced by a sanitary engineer to be of a character to afford sufficient protection against dangerous emanations from the sewers. A more efficient "trap" is now procurable," &c.

11. I will now proceed to make a few remarks upon Colonel Ducat's scheme, which contemplates, if I rightly understand it, (1) the abandonment of the existing system of removing the fœcal matter, or night-soil, by hand to a distance of three miles to the south-east of the city with the aid of a tramway; (2) the collection of all the night-soil and sullage water from the dwellings of the people into underground sewers, and its conveyance, by a syphon under the river, to a sewage farm near Fatehpur, between the Sirkhej road and the city; (3) the separation of the sewage from the rainfall.

The third of these is an obviously desirable measure, which should be carried out by the Municipality quite irrespective of what may be done with the night-soil and sallage, all roof drainage being conducted into either the "tankas" or the streets, and the latter being provided with suitable and sufficient side drains on a comprehensive scheme as fast as the finances will allow.

12. The materials offered are not sufficient for any technical examination of the scheme in respect of the capacity of the pipes and sewers, their section, fall, ventilation, and trapping, the nature of the house connections, the sufficiency of the water-supply for flushing, or the estimates of cost. Detailed estimates should in this case, as in that of the water-supply, be prepared and criticised by experts. But if the sewer pipes are to be carried literally "through every street in the city" so as to render connection with every house possible, then I have grave doubts of the sufficiency of the sum named. If they are not to be so carried, and large internal blocks are to be left out of reach, as in Calcutta, then the project will become more or less of a sham, under which the city will be taxed for the benefit of a part of it, and the less favoured localities will be left to the existing evils.

Whether pipes and masonry sewers are suitable for a locality so subject to earthquakes, and will not be very expensive to keep free of cracks and subsidence, is a point for professional examination.

Whether a sewage farm can be profitably worked in the soil and climate of Ahmedabad is a point which should not be assumed without considerable investigation and experiment. But the proposed locality for the farm to the south-west, that is, to windward (in the prevailing winds for a considerable part of the year) of the city, and at so short a distance from the latter, seems to me quite inadmissible. The report of the Calcutta Health Society (pages 36 and 65) shows that even the Salt Lakes to the east of Calcutta, whither the sewage is conveyed, are held by competent authorities to have a baneful influence on the adjacent suburbs; and experiment of a sewage farm close to windward of Ahmedabad, and fed by an open masonry carrier from the mouth of the syphon opposite the city itself, seems to be far too hazardous to be ventured upon. Whether a suitable site could be found in this or any other quarter at a really safe distance, and reached by a closed sewer, is a matter worth careful examination.

13. Taking into consideration all the aspects of the question as set forth in the preceding paragraphs, I am with reluctance brought to the conclusion that a system of underground drainage *properly so called*, with its concomittant house connections, &c., is an improvement too disproportionate to the pecuniary resources, and too far advanced for the present stage of average intelligence and civilisation, of the population of towns in the Bombay mofussil. I am aware that in offering this opinion I shall be set down by some persons as being myself old-fashioned, unenlightened and obstructive. But I venture to think that while even the great and rich presidency towns of India have not yet, after years of experiment and action and a vast outlay, attained to what can be termed even a satisfactory conclusion on first principles, much less to a satisfactory sanitary condition, the far poorer and more backward mofussil cities had better abstain from plunging into costly projects unsuited to their condition at the too eager promptings of enthusiasts in a cause which is, in the abstract, a just and proper one. They would for the present do better, in my judgment by developing, as far as possible, the wiser features of the system they possess. In another 20 or 30 years a firm step in advance may be possible.

14. The system of "surface-removal" is one which is in principle indigenous and national to India. Its result, when attained, is almost the perfection of sanitation, but its difficulty increases in proportion to the extent to which it is applied in individual cases; and the underground drainage system is, after all, but a substitute for it when it is too cumbrous to be practicable. In our mofussil towns I do not think it need be pronounced to be so.

15. My recommendatien to my Ahmedabad friends, therefore, is (1) to have nothing to do with underground drainage properly so called; (2) to retain and make more perfect the hand-removal of night-soil, requiring the universal construction of privies suitable for such removal; and (3) to undertake also the surface-removal of sullage and its conveyance to a sufficient distance from the city.

I have not overlooked an intermediate proposal, which I understand has been made, that the drainage should be made for sullage water only, retaining hand removal for the night-soil. But this would incur all the risks of house connections with the greater part of the expense of an underground system, while only reaping a portion ou the advantages of the latter. If there is to be underground drainage properly so-called at all, it had better embrace the night-soil as well as the sullage.

16. It is evident that the third of these suggestions is the most difficult to carry out, but it amounts to nothing more in reality than the adoption of what is well known in Europe as the "pail" system, which is not a theory, but a fact. In the City of Glasgow, for instance, there are about 4,423 privies served upon this system. In some cases the "pail" with which each privy is provided is emptied into a cylindrical tank cart, but for the most part the full pails are collected, properly closed, and removed in carts to a certain distance for transfer to the tank cart, fresh pails being left in their place. Every house would by this process be provided with a suitable place, accessible from the outside, for the pail, and any khalkooa appertaining to it would be first emptied, and then filled up for ever.

It may be readily admitted that to establish the pail system for sullage would require, at the first start, a considerable amount of organising power, tact and resource in meeting structural difficulties, and energy. It is also very possible that a certain amount of sullage water would escape collection, and be irregularly disposed of in one way or another. The annual expense would unquestionably be considerable, but whatever set-off a sewage farm would yield is just as obtainable in this case as in that of underground drainage. The system would, however, have the advantage of simplicity and of harmony with the principle of existing native custom, as also of avoiding the contraction of a very heavy municipal debt, and it would be free from the whole of the evils which arise from imperfect house connections with sewers.

17. While thus adopting hand-removal, however, there is no reason why it should not be facilitated by the most effective methods of conveyance. I understand that the Municipality already have a tramway which is used for removing night-soil to a distance of three miles from the city, but I haye no plan to shew to what parts of the city it reaches. There need be no difficulty in carrying branches of it from the outskirts to a number of central situations, and thus diminishing greatly the actual hand-labour and the dependence on the sweeper class. From the outskirts perhaps a sewer would be a more convenient vehicle than a tramway.

But more than this, it might be possible—if not at first, then later on, and after a proper water-supply scheme has been carried out—to construct a limited number of main sewers solely for the purpose of conveying away the hand-collected night-soil and sullage. These sewers would have orifices at certain depot stations, where the night-soil vessels and the pails would be concentrated, and their contents discharged: but they would have no house-connections and their consequent evils. Sewers are used for this purpose in Calcutta with success, and the "Boree Bunder Depot" in Bombay was on the same principle. Such sewer carriage, however, would of course be more costly, though more satisfactory, than the tramway, and it could only be introduced if the levels, aided possibly by a pumping station, admitted of the discharge being in a suitable quarter and at a sufficient distance.

Once conveyed suitably away, there is no reason why a farm should not be established to utilise the night-soil and sullage if the investigation I have suggested offered a reasonable prospect of success.

18. In conclusion, I need scarcely say that, if the recommendations in the preceding three paragraphs appear worthy of consideration, they should be thoroughly worked out in detail and estimated for, previous to their adoption.

Simla, 25th October, 1886. T. C. HOPE.

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* Area of 25 feet well.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

MR. J. B. FULLER, Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, says in his forecast of the outturn of the cotton crop now on the ground:—

The districts in which the cotton crop is of most commercial importance are Nimar, Wardha, Chindwara and Nagpur, which contributed last year 90 per cent. of the total amount of cotton exported from the provinces. It will be observed that the prospects of the crop in these districts are on the whole satisfactory. The season opened suitably for cotton sowings, and the crop was sown on a larger area than that of the preceding year. The break in the rains, which commenced towards the end of July, was also most favourable, since it permitted of proper weeding, upon which the success of the crop very largely depends. At the end of August the crop promised to be one of the best that had been gathered for many years past, but the rain continued to hold off for a longer period than even the cotton plant could stand, and towards the end of September the crop began to show signs of injury. Fortunately, however, a good fall of rain occurred in the beginning of October which immensely improved prospects, and there is now, I think, a fair hope of gathering a crop considerably over the average, although the district reports do not take so sanguine a view as this. The exports of cotton from these provinces during the year ending March 31st last amounted in value to close upon 20 lakhs of rupees, against 10¾ lakhs in the year preceding and 17 lakhs in 1883-84. The increase was due to the comparatively good outturn of last year's crop, and, if anticipations are justified, the exports of the current year should certainly not fall short of last year's figures.

HOW BI-METALLISM WOULD WORK.

MR. H. H GIBBS, whose conversion to bi-metallism is noted in the recent despatch of the Government of India on the Currency Question, thus sets forth, in the *Fortnightly Review*, what would be the result if France and Germany would revert to their former currency policy:—

Silver and gold being again without restriction money in the bi-metallic countries, there could be in those countries no price properly so called for either metal reckoned in the other. But as to mono-metallic countries, the price of gold in the silver countries, and of silver in the gold countries, would return to the position occupied before 1873, fluctuating only in harmony with the exchange ruling between them and the bi-metallic countries. And this result would be immediately realized.

Silver again, being brought into full use in the bi-metallic countries, and in the countries which have now rejected it for gold, would restore the general circulation of the world to its former position; the contraction of the currency which the action of Germany and France imposed upon the gold countries, and which has been in progress since 1873, would cease; and consequently gold prices, so far as they have been depressed by that contraction, would sooner or later be restored. This would be a gradual operation, and when it was completed we should arrive at a condition of comparative stability of price. The only variations which could be traced to appreciation or depreciation of the precious metals would be those which would naturally take place in the gold and silver countries respectively, owing to the greater or less production of the several metals used by them as money, in proportion to the increase or diminution of population and commodities.

All this would take place without England having to stir a finger in the matter.

But there appears to be no hope at all that the Continental nations will reverse their policy, and return to the condition of things existing before 1873, France again standing alone in her bi-metallism, and Germany being again content to use silver only. We know that France will not move without Germany, nor Germany without England; and we may assume that any action of the United States in this direction depends on our co-opertion. I am inclined to believe also that Germany would be willing to adopt whatever remedy might be thought desirable, if she could come to an agreement on the subject with this country.

So then while other causes of falling prices are irremediable, this is directly remediable, and requires only the good-will of our rulers to find a remedy, which depends upon the careful examination of the whole problem by the strong and impartial Commission which has been appointed; and finally, a conference, and, it may be hoped, an agreement, between our Government and the Governments of Germany, the United States, and the Latin Union.

My own opinion is very strong that the only practical solution of the question would be an international agreement for the establishment of a bi-metallic standard of value in those countries and in Great Britain and her dependencies.

The result of such an agreement, would, as regards the rehabilitation of silver, be the same as a return to the *status quo ante* 1873; and as regards general prices of commodities, so far as they are affected by the appreciation or depreciation of the standard of value, they would, in this case also, gradually recover; and when they had adjusted themselves to the altered circumstances, they would be affected, as time went on, in the following way.

If the output of either metal greatly increased, and if its increase was not compensated by a falling off of the output of the other, the joint production of the two metals would augment the measure of value in the world, and if this were in a greater proportion than the increase of population and commodities demanded, prices would rise.

If the production of either metal greatly diminished, and the decrease was not balanced by a simultaneous increase in the other, population and commodities not having decreased also, prices would fall.

If the production of both metals simultaneously increased or diminished, prices would rise or fall accordingly, and the rise or fall would be greater than in the two former cases. The effect on prices in this last case would be the same as that which is now produced in the gold countries by an increased or diminished influx of gold, and in the silver countries by an increased or diminished influx of silver.

Inasmuch then as the chances are against a simultaneous increase, or decrease, of both metals, it follows that the fluctuations caused by increase or decrease of production of the precious metals are more frequent under our present system than they would be under a comprehensive bi-metallic union.

The laws of such a union would provide for—

I. Open mints, to which every man may take either gold or silver to be coined.

II. A fixed ratio which the gold and silver coins are to bear to one another.

III. The enactment that the money so coined shall be legal tender to any amount at the option of the payer.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are the law in France and the Latin Union, but since 1873 the Government has been authorised to suspend, and has suspended, the operation of No. 1.

Nos. 2 and 3 are in force in Germany and the United States, but not No. 1.

No. 2 is in force in this country (the ratio which our silver token coinage bears to our gold standard coinage being 14·2876 to 1), but not Nos. 1 and 3.

As to No. 2, I am convinced that the only practicable ratio is that of 15½ to 1, not because there is any especial virtue in those figures, nor because they are an absolute index of the real proportion between the two metals, taking into account the stock, the supply, and the demand; but because Germany and the Latin Union have that ratio already established, and the recoinage of their silver at a lower ratio would involve such a loss as those Governments would certainly not consent to incur. The ratio in force in the United States is already lower, being 16 to 1. A change from that to 15½ to is no greater than that made by the Government of that country no long time back.

I am not blind to the apparent difficulty in the way of our adoption of a ratio so widely distant from the present price of silver in the market; but I have shown already in other writings that it is impossible to argue from the price of silver when the greatest portion of its demand has been destroyed by demonetization, to the relation which would exist between the two metals, if silver were in the same demand as before; still less, if both were money in this and the other great commercial countries. Nevertheless I have seen it stated that we should of course stand fast by the ratio of about 20 to 1, which is assumed to be indicated by the present market price of silver; and I wish to inquire why we should stand fast by it. Who is the better for it? and if a bi-metallic union should be formed, and silver should reach its old price, who would be the worse? There is about £500,000 of silver now held in England. This would then fetch about 60d. an ounce instead of 43⅜d., which would be an apparent gain to the present holders. But would it hurt the buyers? Certainly not; for it would, as money, have gained in purchasing power.

So also would the holders of rupee paper make a gain. But who would lose? Certainly not the English buyer, for the dividend which he would recieve would be increased as the Indian exchange increased, and he would get full value for his money.

It is argued that bi-metallism would be impossible and improper, because it is impossible (and improper) for a Government to regulate the price of a commodity which silver is. I admit that such regulation is impossible, and I need not therefore trouble myself about its impropriety.

But bi-metallism does not regulate the price of silver or any other commodity. No man, under a bi-metallic law, would be bound to give a certain gold price for the pound of silver, nor a certain silver price for the ounce of gold. When France was bi-metallic, it is true that as a consequence the price of silver remained not fixed, but steady, in this country, fluctuating, as I have before said, with the fluctuations of the exchange between London and Paris. I will explain how this works. If a consignment of silver was in those days received in London, the consignee was always able to send it to his correspondents in Paris, when it would be coined into a certain number of francs. He could then draw on Paris at the exchange of the day for the sum which would thus be in his correspondent's hands, and would sell his bill on the London exchange, and receive the equivalent in English money; and this, while exchange was at par, would give him a little more than 60d. per oz.

It was never necessary to perform this operation, because the fact of its being always possible ruled the price in this market. Any one might, of course, pay what he liked for silver, but no one was foolish enough to sell it for less than he could get by remitting it to France.

Some economists have asserted that the bi-metallic law could not have been the cause of the steadiness of silver, because, as a matter of fact, France had no gold to give in exchange for silver from 1827 to 1850. It was never necessary that France should give gold in exchange for silver, and it is quite clear from what I have said above that even though there was not an ounce gold in France, one could always draw for any sum which might be to one's credit in that country; and indeed, notwithstanding the alleged absence of gold in those years, the exchange never varied so as to make one's draft worth less than about 60d. per ounce of silver.

It is of course conceivable that there might be an enormous influx of silver into France, and that the price might fall; but it is important to inquire how and why it would fall.

Remittances to France, whether of silver, woollens, cottons, or anything else, are so many items in the balance of trade, and if so large an amount of any of them, or all of them, were remitted as to turn the balance against France, exchange would rise; and the more it rose the less would the English consignee of silver be able to get for his draft on Parish against the money into which it had been coined, and so the price in the London market would fall accordingly.

If the French mint were open to the coinage of silver, the exchange on Paris would have to rise to about thirty-seven francs to the pound sterling before silver could fall to its present price.

The silver question is of paramount importance to the Government and taxpayers of India, and the establishment of a bi-metallic standard, even at a ratio of 20 to 1, would save them from a further increase of loss, but would not restore them to their old position, as the adoption of a ratio of 15½ to 1 would do; but we in England have no interest in standing fast by 20 to 1 or any other imaginary ratio. For as also any fixed ratio would prevent further depression of price from this cause, but the ratio of 20 to 1 would stereotype the present depressed condition to the disadvantage of general trade, and, seeing that the lowness of prices has as yet scarcely reached either wages or the necessaries of life, with no practical advantage to the consumer.

What we desire is a fixed ratio, and one which can be adopted by an international union; and for the reason stated above it would seem impracticable to obtain the assent of the Latin Union and Germany to any other than that which at present rules in those countries.

But the complaint of the opponents of the bi-metallic standard is, as I have said, that in establishing a fixed ratio at which gold and silver shall be coined into money, Governments would be fixing a price for a commodity. Gold is a commodity, and its price would thus, they say, be fixed in silver. Silver is a commodity, and its price would thus be fixed in gold. I answer, that when gold and silver are both money in a bi-metallic country, the idea of price of one measured in the other cannot exist. Money cannot buy money, cannot measure money, although it be composed of different metals; just as one foot-rule, cannot measure another foot-rule, though they may be made of different substances. Money measures commodities, and can be measured only by them.

To fix the money value of wheat or barley is impossible for any Government: to fix the money value of gold or silver when one is money and the other is not is equally impossible; but to decree that gold and silver shall be money, and that the unit of value shall be a fixed quantity of one or a fixed quantity of the other involves, in my opinion neither impossibility nor impropriety.

All that a Government—let us say the English Government—can do is to declare by law "what is a pound"—what is the measure of value. The law has now declared that it is 123·27,447 grains of standard gold (113·0016 pure), but that declaration in no way fixes the price of any commodity which that pound measures. Similarly, if the law declared that a pound was 1893·5463 grains of standard silver, the price of no commodity would be fixed; and if the law declared that either 1893½ grains of silver or 123¼ grains of gold were a pound sterling, both would be money, both would measure commodities and discharge debts, but neither could measure the other; neither gold nor silver would or could have a money price.

This naturally leads to the question of the operation of the Gresham Law, which Sir A. Musgrave writing to the *Times*, thinks must make bi-metallism impossible. It existed, notwithstanding the impossibility, for seventy years in France; and though it may be admitted that in a single bi-metallic country surrounded by monometallic ones, rapid production or abnormal demand may cause one metal or other to become scarce, a small agio (as was the case in France, the average being one and three-quarters centimes on the gold Napoleon) may be charged on the metal occasionally in demand, but I cannot learn how that is to be the case in a bi-metallic union. I have asked before, and have had no answer, Whither would the gold go? Mr. Clarmont Daniel" has tried to answer this question. He says, "To India. But India would be bi-metallic also, and by the hypothesis, gold being "the dearer metal," would be leaving India. I ask, therefore, again, whither would it go?

Mr. Allhusen in the same paper (August 18) says "To the countries outside the bi-metallic union, who supply us with raw materials, and whom we must pay in gold." But my hypothesis is that the chief commercial nations would be in the union; and if there were any who were not, it must be remembered that unless they were gold-using countries their trade would not effect that metal, and that it is in any case only the balance which is payable in either metal. We pay our debts in goods as yet.

I have seen many assertions in opposition to the contention of our side, but I could have wished to see more arguments. Mr. Giffen has, I think, expressed his fears that if a bi-metallic union were formed, silver would become the only money of all the nations included in it, and his belief that the gold, ceasing to be used as money, would be employed "for other pur poses." I wish he had explained how this demonetization of gold would come about, and what "other purposes" the £800,000,000 or so of gold would fulfil. To me it appears strange that if gold should be "the dearer metal," and so should be extruded, that should be the very time at which a demand for it should arise for purposes to which it has not hitherto been applied.

Again, Mr. Giffen so much mistrusts the bi-metallic law, that he will not allow that it was that, but asserts that it was some other cause, which kept silver steady during the seventy years while that law was fully in force in France. I wish he had told us what cause. A writer in the money article of the *Times* of August 24, 1885, boldly attempts to do so. He says it was because 15½ ounces to 1 must have been the actual proportion between the two metals during that time, showed in a letter to the *Economist* of the 19 September following, that if so, it was strange that the great discoveries of gold between 1803 and 1873 (577 millions against 272 millions of silver) made no practical difference to the equilibrium; and pointed out that if 15½ to 1 was the true ratio in 1803 and onwards, that great increase of gold over silver before 1873, and the 210 millions gold against 195, silver in the year 1874-84, must have made the true proportion now much less than 15½ to 1.

DRESS REFORM AMONG THE JAPANESE.

Recently a Japanese lady addressed a letter to the editor of the *Japan Mail* giving reasons for the adoption of foreign dress by herself and sisters. Commenting on it the *North China Herald* says:—

We tolerate the Western female costume on our own women because we are used to it, and because no eccentricities of dress can entirely spoil the beauty of a handsome woman; but no one can affirm that on its own merits it is either sensible or satisfying to the eye; and its highest development, full evening dress, would be ludicrous if it were not melancholy. Years ago, Thackeray remarked on the atavism that induced ladies at balls to copy, as far as decency allowed, the customs of their earliest ancestors; for they also "covered themselves with paint, and wore as little clothes as possible." No one would hold for a moment that the opera of "The Mikado" would ever have attained the vogue which has been so profitable to Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert if the three little maids and their attendant *moosmies* were dressed even in the height of Parisian fashion; and the foreigners who attended the recent performance by Mr. Remenyi before the Mikado were painfully struck by the contrast between the Empress's special maids of honour, who were in Japanese court costume, and the remainder of the lady guests, who were clothed in all the glories of Western millinery; a contrast gravely to the disadvantage of the latter. Æsthetically, there is no shadow of question that the Japanese costume is far preferable to the foreign, and it hardly needed that the Japanese lady should begin her letter, as she does, by denying the allegations that have been made against her native dress. It had been stated that Japanese female dress was inconvenient, injurious to health, and indecent. She denies that there is any inconvenience to those who have been accustomed to the dress from girlhood, which is not much of an argument in itself, for though it was no inconvenience to Miss Biffin, who was born without arms, to write with her toes, the remaining millions of the world would find it highly inconvenient to follow her example. But we have only to pay a visit to Japan and see the quickness and readiness with which the tea-house girls respond to every call, to be convinced that there is no practical inconvenience about the Japanese robes. "As for injury to the health," she says, "there is no item of the Japanese style of dress which can be compared for unwholesomeness with the tight lacing of our European and American sisters which sometimes costs them their lives, and their small boots, which compress their feet almost as much as those of the Chinese." As for indecency, there is none for any woman who knows how to walk properly. And she then goes on, in answer to objectors who have warned her of the expense the ladies of Japan were about to incur, to insist with truly feminine earnestness, that Japanese ladies can spend quite as much, if they want to, on a Japanese as on a French costume. She tells us that "a really first-class Japanese toilette may cost several hundreds of *yen*. I know a lady who, two or three years ago, spent 800 *yen* on her *reifuku*. A single hair pin may cost 100 dollars; a comb may cost 150 dollars." We quote this in wonder that so clever a writer should have thought it necessary to make such assertions. Do we not know that in the "summer isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea," where a feather apron is full dress, there are aristocratic aprons, one feather in which is worth twenty proletariat costumes? Are we not convinced that Eve herself was very particular about the fig-leaves of which her first costume was composed, and made Adam climb every fig tree in the garden, and pick out the youngest and freshest leaves, before she was satisfied? We mentioned before what this lady gives as the real reason for the change: the desire to be treated by the men as foreign ladies are treated, not as woman has been treated heretofore in Japan for centuries. Notwithstanding the teaching of the author of Sartor Resartus, the prophet who enforced the Gospel of Silence in thirty volumes, the clothes, in Tokio at any rate, still make the woman; and the Japanese ladies are ready to put up with all the inconveniences and uglinesses and costlinesses of foreign dress in order, as the lady says, "to get their rights as in civilised Christian countries."

"A Foreign Gentleman" writes to the *Japan Mail* an answer to the "Japanese Lady's" letter. He points out that such superficial reasons as that given by the Japanese lady are given for all the "different drops in the great stream of change that has come resistlessly over Japan." "The artist thinks he sees special reasons for the Europeanisation of Japanese art; the architect for the Europeanisation of Japanese dwelling houses; the scholar for the spelling of Japanese with European letters, and now the Japanese ladies for the adoption of European garb." The real causes are farther beneath the surface. "The whole way down, from top to bottom, the stream of Japanese life is running one way, as all streams always do and must do." This is all very well, but after all, it is merely a statement of facts; there is no better reason given in it than the Japanese lady's. As far as we can see, the child's fondness for imitation is at the bottom of these reforms. The Japanese have realised with a quickness that distinguishes them from other Eastern nations, that materially Westerns are far more advanced than they are. They have almost unanimously desired to imitate the civilisation of the West, and they have persuaded themselves that Western customs and even the Western dress are an indispensable part of Western material civilisation. This imitation on their part is flattering; but it may well be doubted whether history will not treat with more respect the Chinese who, while adopting what they think admirable from the West, stick to their own dress and manners, than the Japanese who propos[illegible] turn themselves in a few years into a W[illegible] to [illegible] western people.

Advice to Mothers.—Are yo[illegible] rest by a sick child, suffering w[illegible] broken in your teeth? Go at once to a chemis[illegible] the pain of cutting Winslow's Soothing Syr[illegible] and get a bottle of Mrs. sufferer immediately. It [illegible] It will relieve the poor [illegible] sant to the taste, it pro[illegible] is perfectly harmless and pleasing the child from p[illegible] uces natural quiet sleep by relieving bright as a button [illegible] and the little cherub awakes "as gums, allays all [illegible] It soothes the child, it softens the and is the be[illegible] pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, whether [illegible] known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, Winslo[illegible] arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. ever[illegible] w's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers A[illegible] where, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the [illegible] glo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

LOSS OF THIRTY-TWO LIVES IN A SHIPWRECK.

The papers received by the China Mail report the wreck of the Siamese barque Envoy and the loss of thirty-two lives.

She was commanded by Captain P. Dethleffson and was on a voyage from Siam to Shanghai with a miscellaneous cargo of Siamese produce. She called in at Amoy on the 24th July and left again on the 13th of August. While in port, she shipped another mate, and two of the crew deserted. She took a number of passengers on board, and these, with the crew, appear to have numbered about thirty-eight persons. The crew consisted of the Captain, who is described as a gray haired old man, the mate, serang, tindal, thirteen sailors, two cooks and some others, and there were also on board the supercargo and two assistants, seven Chinese passengers and two Portuguese. Four of the survivors are Malays, named respectively Ahmat, Mahomet, Batchow, and Ah Chat, all seacunnies, and two Chinese named Ah Chao, 2nd cook, and Wu Kuansing, cook. The remainder are all missing, but from the accounts that have reached Shanghai from time to time of bodies having been washed ashore, there does not appear to be much doubt as to their fate. The Captain was a German and leaves a widow in Siam; the nationality of the mate is unknown; the serang was a Portuguese, and he had his wife and son, or according to another account, his adopted child, on board with him, the child being ten years of age; the tindal was a Malay, as were also the sailors; the two Chinese are natives of Hainan; the supercargo and his two assistants belonged to Swatow.

It will be remembered that the weather was very thick outside Shaweishan on the 16th of August, and some days previously, and a number of steamers were detained in that locality because they could not find their way with safety; it also was pretty rough, and there was a strong current, so that two of the vessels lost their anchors.

All went well with the Envoy till the 16th, when she got into thick weather, and either on the night of the 16th, or morning of the 17th, she anchored, as the Captain could not see the coast line owing to the thick weather. Only one anchor was let go in six fathoms, and the locality is described by the survivors as being near the first lighthouse after passing Chusan—probably Shaweishan. The vessel, under stress of weather, shoaled her water to two fathoms, and so when the Captain found she was drifting he gave orders for the second anchor to be let go, but both together did not hold her, and she drifted into one and a half fathoms, when she bumped fearfully, and at 8 p.m. she sprang a leak, and the hold filled with water. At this hour it was blowing fiercely, but previous to this the Captain had ordered the mizzen mast to be cut away to ease the strain off the ship. This manœuvre, however, could not be executed, and at 6 p.m. both main and mizzen masts went by the board; at 10 p.m. the foremast also went overboard, and the vessel having stranded, suddenly listed to starboard, upon which six of the crew—those who have arrived here—got into one of the galley houses, while some of the others got on top of the remaining galleys, there being four in all, none of which were fastened to the deck, and so when the Envoy capsized, the galleys were washed overboard. This was at about 11 p.m. There does not appear to have been any attempt to work the pumps after the vessel commenced to bump, and no orders were given, so far as the survivors know, about the boats. These however were useless, being leaky, while the gig would only hold two persons, consequently they were not lowered, and it is probable they would not have lived if they had been. As it was quite dark at the time, when the six men were washed off the wreck, they did not see what became of the rest of the people on board. After they had floated away, the survivors drifted about for eight days, and had nothing to eat during all that time. They managed to keep themselves alive by drinking water, which they say was only slightly brackish. On the seventh day, they saw some junks and boats, but were unable to attract their attention, as they were so far off. On the eighth day they drifted on shore at Ying-pin, on the north side of the Yangtsze. Here they saw some people digging for clams, and to whom they told their story. The people were kind to them, took them in and housed them, and afterwards sent them to the Tung-tai Magistrate, who clothed and fed them, and then sent them on to Soochow, from whence they were forwarded to Shanghai.

A MURDERER'S STORY.

The circumstances of a deliberate murder, which was committed on the great Barrier Island in June last, are recalled by the arrest of the murderer in Australia. The story is an extraordinary one. Caffrey, the accused, was master of the cutter Sovereign of the Seas, and he wished to marry a young woman named Taylor, who resided with her parents on the Great Barrier Island. The girl, however, would not give her consent. Believing that her refusal of his suit was owing to pressure brought to bear upon her by her father, Caffrey came ashore with Penn, his mate, proceeded straight to Taylor's house, and shot him dead. As soon as the deed was committed the two men got on board the cutter and sailed away. It was supposed that they would make for the South Sea Islands. The Government despatched a steamer in search of the murderers, and a reward of £500 was offered for their arrest, but the search party returned after a week's cruise without having heard anything of them, and nothing came to light until recently, when the wreck of the vessel was discovered in the neighbourhood of Port Macquarie. Caffrey, who was arrested on shore and who has been completely identified, and who has given a full account of his adventures during the past three months states that Pennand the woman Lizzie Graham, who were both drowned when attempting to land near Port Macquarie. Caffrey has made the following statement to Constable May:—"We cleared out from New Zealand in the cutter Sovereign of the Seas and made for the coast of America. We encountered some severe gales, and had to lay to for days. Finding it impossible to reach America, we then made for Australia. After being three months at sea, we sighted land near Brisbane. We then made down for Sydney, but, finding it too hot there—meaning to say, too many ships about—we then made back for Queensland. The vessel became leaky and in a sinking state, and we had to make the shore the best way we could. I succeeded in landing some things in the dingy we had with us, and then went back to the vessel for Penn and the woman. When landing, the dingy capsized and threw us all into the surf. I was washed ashore, but Penn and the woman were drowned. It was dark at the time. I never saw a sight of them afterwards. I remained where I landed until the second day, but could not find any trace of them. It is now between three and four weeks since it happened. The place was the first point north of Port Macquarie. The female's name was Lizzie Graham; she was about 20 years of age, and was brought on board against her will, and fretted very much, but that could not be helped. We encountered a great many gales, and at one time I would not have given much for our chance of remaining afloat. We sighted several vessels, but always kept out of their way, and never spoke to a vessel the whole time we were at sea. We had plenty of provisions, but ran short of water. We were, however, successful in catching some. The vessel belonged to Messrs. Henderson and Spraggon, of Auckland, and I was master of her. I am sorry the vessel is lost. The woman has relatives in New Zealand; so has Penn, who is a married man. I am a single man and a native of New Zealand." Caffrey also stated that he had promised himself that no man should ever take him alive, and gives Constable May credit for the way he acted at the time of the arrest by taking him completely off his guard. He says that had he known May was a constable he would have shot him. May was at the time travelling along the road by himself in the disguise of an old tramp with his swag. He was looking for Caffrey and Penn. Constable May is deserving of great credit for the clever manner in which he arrested this desperate criminal [illegible] handed. Caffrey was at the time of his arre[illegible] gle-with a loaded six-chambered revolver. H[illegible] armed fully built man, 37 years of age. [illegible] is a powerful

ON THE [illegible] USE OF TAR.

Hitherto T[illegible] forms, but [illegible] has been administered in various being a[illegible] drawbacks have existed, the principal in ac[illegible] repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty a[illegible] curately proportioning doses. Mr. E. Guyot, chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "Guyot's Tar Solution," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. Guyot's Tar Solution is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, Guyot's Tar Solution is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of Guyot's Tar Solution as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOTS AT CHUNGKING.

The *Hu Pao*, a Chinese paper, gives the following as the Chinese version of the origin of the Chungking riots:—

The Roman Catholic converts are really the parties responsible for the beginning of the disturbance. It is true that the military cadets, in the course of casual conversation at inns and such places, alluded to the converts' affairs in heated terms; but this never went beyond desultory talk, and never indicated any intention of raising a disturbance. When the tenor of these conversations reached the ears of the converts of the merchant class, however, these latter assembled a band of coolies armed with knives, swords and other weapons, and hastened to the cadets' quarters to seek a quarrel. The two sides began to fight, and the cadets lost eleven men killed and eighteen severely wounded. Upon this the cadets cherished a feeling of revenge which was not to be calmed. They proceeded in large numbers to exact retribution, and in the execution of their design the houses of the British, French and American missionaries, as well as the residences of the foreign merchants, were involved in one common destruction. Three houses occupied by Chinese converts underwent the same fate. We hear that one convert, who is a rich man, has been arrested, and is to be tried by the District Magistrate in accordance with instructions from the Literary Chancellor. It is also said that the British Consular Resident, Mr. Bourne, was severely wounded in three places, and it was feared that his life is in danger; he is still in the Taotai's yamên under the doctor's hands. Of the other Europeans, part are living in the Taotai's yamên, part with the District Magistrate. Dr. Gregory, H. B. M.'s Consul at Ichang, has telegraphed a summary of the occurrences at Chungking to H. B. M.'s Minister at Peking. It is further reported that after the outbreak the necessaries of life required by foreigners were not to be bought for love or money; Mr. Consul Gregory accordingly told the Hankow Consul to send up an assortment of eatables and clothing at once by the s.s. Kiangtung from Hankow to Ichang to be forwarded to the Prefect and Taotai at Chungking for distribution among the foreigners.

THE OCCUPATION OF PORT HAMILTON.

We have it on good authority that the Chinese intend to take and fortify Port Hamilton, should the British give it up. Meanwhile, now that the press at home has taken up the question,—with an uncommonly vague appreciation of the real geographical position of this new "place of arms,"—it is very improbable that it will be given up, and we may even hear that the government thinks it worth while to repair the cable that connects it with the Saddles, which is now lying useless at the bottom of the sea. It is reported that Admiral Hamilton has advised the Admiralty, that if Port Hamilton is to be retained by us, three forts must be erected, and a permanent garrison of 3,000 men kept on the island. If this advice is adopted, the present Corean population will have to be deported *en masse*; for the only sheltered positions in which barracks can be erected are occupied by their villages. The spot on Observatory Island, on which the huts for the present garrison of Marines are built, is exposed to gales so violent at times that the huts are held down by heavy chains passed over the roofs and anchored to the ground. The occupation of Port Hamilton has spoilt the China Station for the navy, and what sort of a life the suggested garrison of 3,000 men will lead there in the future, is a melancholy prospect. There is quail-shooting there now, and the Port Hamilton Naval Game Club has turned down 200 pheasants; but how long these strong-winged birds will voluntarily remain in such inhospitable preserves is a question. Perim and Penang will be Capuas when compared with Port Hamilton.—*North China Herald.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Cuba, 1,376 tons, Captain C. Hoseason, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, from Liverpool.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

30th October.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Lawada ..	2140	A. Liddiard	A	M. Mackenzie.
,, California ..	2295	W. S. Young ..	B	W.& A. Graham
,, Parramatta.	2684	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Titania	2011	S. Mersa	E	A. Loyds & Co.
,, C. Cameron.	1585	J. R. Kewly	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lamport	1579	L. P. Cross	H	McCulloch.
,, Knight of St. George	1972	J. T. Thomas ..	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, City of Canterbury ..	2009	A. B. Grey	L	Sir C. Forbes.
,, River Indus	2255	E. P. Murray ..	N	W.& A. Graham
,, Cameo	1181	J. Rich	O	C. Eduljee.
,, R.Rubattino	3044	G. Mersa	P	F. Bozzoni.
,, Govino	1454	C. Stephenson ...	P	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
1	Cuba (s)	Hoseason ..	Liverpool, Sept. 3.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.

The following vessel obtained her port-clearance yesterday:—
Knight of St. George, Captain J. Thomas, for Genoa, Naples and Leghorn.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
28 Busheer (s) ....Simpson ....Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.
Oct. 28.—Steamer Hispania.

MADRAS.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
29 Manora .... Calcutta.
Oct. DEPARTURES.
28 Goalpara (s) .... Rangoon.
Malda (s) .... Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 30.

Evans, Vt.-Surgn., Bengal A. V. Dept., on leave, from Ceylon.

October 31.

Woodyatt, Lt., Bengal 30th P. I., on Examn., from Poona.

Quicks, Surgn., Bo. I.M.S., from leave, from Poona.

November 1.

Gordon, Capt., Bengal Offg., D. A. R. O. Remount, on duty.

DEPARTURES.—October 30.

Harrison., Lt., Bo. R.E., on duty, to Kirkee.

November 1.

Evans, Vt.-Surgn., Bengal A. V. Dept., from leave, to Jubbulpore.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this desease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthis is, as well as for blader diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co.; Treacher & Co. Thomson & Taylor Cooper Madon & Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, November 2, 1886.

The Southern India Competition 500 and 600 yards will take place at Coorla on Wednesday next, and the Indian Volunteers Rifle Association monthly meeting Competition, 200, 500 and 600 yards, on Saturday next, the 6th instant.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL

Calcutta, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1886.

Government Loans.

4 Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	,, 100 0
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	,, 102 12
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,, 102 12
4 Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	...	£1	Nominal.
Ditto ditto Class B.	...	£1	
Ditto Deferred Annuity		£100	
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilkund	...	£10	150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	...	£20	290

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881	96 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1886	103 8

Madras Municipal Debentures.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Debenture of Joint Stock Companies.

8 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	...Noml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...101 0
8 Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	... 95 0
5 Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.	... 95 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	... 97 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	103 0
8 Per Cent. ... ... Geosery Jute Mills	Noml.
7 Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	...101 0
7 Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills	...103 0
6 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)	...101 0
7 Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla	......106 0
7 Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	...107 0
8 Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103 0
0 Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	...103 0
8 Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	...104 0
7 Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills	103 0

Mysore Government Debentures of 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100 0 Noml.

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6 Per Cent. of 1865	(1885)	...	Paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1866	(1886)	...	paid off
6 Per Cent. of 1867	(1887)	...	100 0
6 Per Cent. of 1870	(1889)	...	102 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872	(1891)	...	103 0
5 Per Cent. of 1878	(1908)	...	99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1884-5	(1905)	...	99 4
5 Per Cent. of 1885-6	(1915)	...	99 8
5 Per Cent. of 1886-7	(1916)	...	99 10
4½ Per Cent. of 1882	(1902)	...	95 0

Exchange on London.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	1	5 11-16
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight	...	1	5 21-32
Ditto ditto, on *demand*	...	1	5 9-16
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	...	1	5 17-32
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight		1	5 11-16
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	...	1	5 11-16
Do. for payment, 6 months' ight	...	1	5 31-32

Rangoon Municipal Debentures.

5½ Per Cent. of 1881	(1888)	... Rs. 102 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881	(1892)	... ,, 103 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881	(1896)	... ,, 104 0
5½ Per Cent. of 1881	(1900)	... ,, 104 8

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	120
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	877½
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	135w
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	75	......	5prem.
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1½ p.ct.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	115
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	105
National Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	108
Oudh Commercial Bank ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 p.ct.	101
Simla Bank Corporation ...	325	3 p.ct.	291
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	80

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	15 p. ct.	...
Agricultural Phospates... ...	100	nil.	17
Alipore Coal Co.... ...	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co. ...	£10	6 p. ct.	144x
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	65
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	6½ p. ct.	1,550
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s7/6	......	5½
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	......	5¼
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	80
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	nil.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	75
Do. Telephone Co. ...	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs10 p.sh	300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	5 p. ct.	51
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	52
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	98
Do. Steam Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	99
Do. Tramways Co. ...	£10	y nil.	77
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	115
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	4½p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	100
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	y 10 p. ct.	55
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	60
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co. ...	100	8½ p. ct.	101
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	......	...
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	27
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	nil.	120
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	3 p. ct.	385
Equitable Coal Co., Ld. ...	250	nil.	125
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	10
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	190
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	nil.	68
Great Eastern Hotel	100	3½ p. ct.	88
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	61
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	30
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	nil.	90
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co... ...	100	nil.	61
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 19 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	95
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p. ct.	280
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p. ct.	130
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	108
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	70
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	90
Newman & Co., Ld.	100	y 5 p. ct.	90
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	5 p. ct.	50d.
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 9 p. ct.	80
Ramkistopore Press	100	5 p. ct.	56
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y nil.	44
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	39
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	56
Tarkessur Railway Co... ...	100	4 p. ct.	108
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	100	nil.	77

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divn.	Quotations Rs.
Adulpore Terai (Darjg.)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70
Amicable (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	7 p. ct. ‡	70
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	85
Assam Company...	£20	20 p. ct.	540
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil ‡	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	75x
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	nil. ‡	30
Do. contributory	80	nil. ‡	20
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. ‡	110
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. ‡	45
Borelli (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	45
Central (Cachar)	200	3 ad.-int‡	117
Do. Terai (Darjg.)	100	nil. ‡	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	55
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	5 p. ct. ‡	40
Chumta Tea Co.	100	4½ p. ct. ‡	...
Colonial (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. ‡	29
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. *	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchon	100	7 p. ct. ‡	127
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. ‡	26
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. ‡	50
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	6 p. ct. ‡	110
Dessai & Parbutt (Assam) ...	100	9 p. ct. ‡	80
Dhunsiri	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	13½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct. ‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	15 p. ct. ‡	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	34
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. ‡	31
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	32
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	....	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	8 p. ct. ‡	65
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	40 p. ct. ‡	150
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	98
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	11
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	85	nil. ‡	par.
Holta (Kangra)	100	11 p. ct. ‡	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	16 p. ct. ‡	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	nil. ‡	44
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct. ‡	100
Do. contributory	80	5 p.-ct. ‡	par.
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	....	100x
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	......	100
Indian Terai	500	5 ad.-int.	475
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct. ‡	68
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	130
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	25
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	....	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. ‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. ‡	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	100	nil. ‡	40
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	3 p. ct. ‡	90
Do. contributory	200	3 p. ct. ‡	80
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	4 p. ct. ‡	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	£12
Longview (Dar.)	100	6 p. ct. ‡	60
Loobah	100	12½p.ct. ‡	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. ‡	23
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. ‡	105
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	4 p. ct. ‡	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	19
Mesai Tea Co.	100	15 p. ct ‡	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	13 p. ct ‡	95
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	5 p. ct. ‡	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. ‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil. ‡	8
Moran, Assam	80	......	30 d
Mothola, Assam	100	10 p. ct. ‡	80
Do. contributory	90	10 p. ct. ‡	70
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. ‡	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil. ‡	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	30	10 p. ct. ‡	120
North Western Cachar	100	5 p. ct.	85
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. ‡	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct. ‡	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct. ‡	91
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. ‡	60
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	13 p. ct. ‡	57
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	7 p. ct. ‡	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct. ‡	58
Runglee Rungliot	100	5 ad.-int.	110
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. *	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	14 p. ct. ‡	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	10 p. ct. ‡	10d
Second Fallodhi	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	100x
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	58
Singbulli & Murmah	100	5 ad.-int‡	77
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	5½ p. ct. ‡	61
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	11 p. ct. ‡	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	14 p. ct. ‡	85
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	3 ad.-int.	87x
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil. ‡	29
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	3½ p. ct. ‡	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 ad.-int‡	102
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	15 p. ct. ‡	100
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil. ‡	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	9 p. ct. ‡	140
Upper Assam	£10	nil. *	15
Washabarie W. Dooars... ...	100	......	...

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 188 .
* Total dividend on crop of 1884.
‡ Total dividend on crop of 1885.
y=Dividend for the year.
b=Buyers.
s=Sellers.
w=Wanted.
x=Exclusive of dividend.
n=Nominal.
r=Rupees per share.
8 per cent., guaranteed for five years.

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" " " Overland Summary
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The Indian Travellers' Guide,
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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORADYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. [illegible] age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
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ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

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Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Misowlee
ulgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*†
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*†
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budiapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona*††
Looneo
Oorooleo
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumt
Sheagaum*.

Parus
Dapkij
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapur
Mohona
Koorum
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaon
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Johwoor
Keim
Barsee Road.
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*†
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*††
Wadi
Nulwar
Yetagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhyader
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*†
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wasud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalut
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Byrehavi
Nariad [illegible]
Mehmoodabad
Baraizee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lilapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
er am

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsa

Dhoraji
Sanashr

* Refreshment Rooms.

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1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,107 9 2

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL........	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL........	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

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WITH

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SPIRAL STAIRS.
ROOF PLATES.
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BALUSTERS.
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NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT.** For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted:—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.

"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*

"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks,* London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.

"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*

"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.

"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, } **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

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BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		„	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	„	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
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The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have nduced numbers of Physicians prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

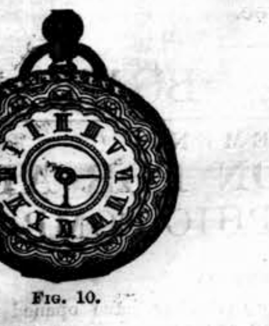
FIG. 10.

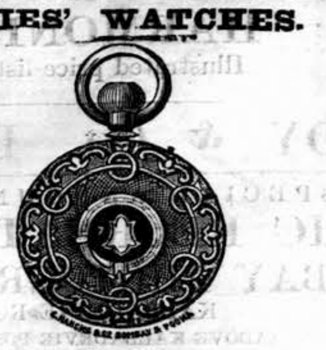
FIG. 11.

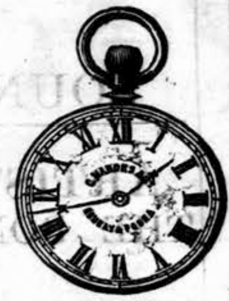
FIG. 12.

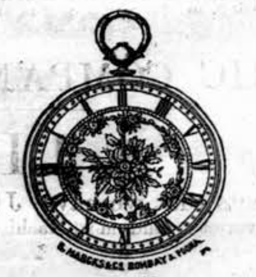
FIG. 13.

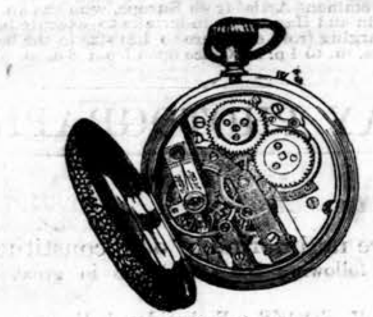
FIG. 14.

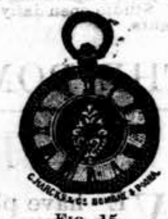
FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer ...	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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ALL PERSONS
GOING HOME OR TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD
WILL FIND

EVERY REQUISITE AND CONVENIENCE
FOR
CABIN OR DECK
AT THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT OF

PHILLIPS AND CO., LIMITED,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

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H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO —FOR— GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S
GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

			Rs.	a.				Rs.	a.
1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	" "	4	0	8.	Alpha	" "	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" "	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	" "	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	" "	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	" "	2	0
5.	Bosphorus	" "	3	8	11.	Victoria	" "	1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" "	3	0	12.	Sultan	" "	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	" 8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	"	4	0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs. 9	0
El Re del Mondo	"	50	" 11	0	El Caliope	"	50	" 6	0
Jose Vargas	"	50	" 10	0	La Selika	"	50	" 5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	"	50	" 8	0	Romeo and Juliette	"	50	" 4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	"	25	" 3	4	La Flor de Java	"	100	" 4	8
Semiramis	"	100	" 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	"	100	" 4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	" " 2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" "	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH AT Rs. 25 is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

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MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.
&c., &c., &c.

Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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Cuticura

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD
DISEASE
FROM

Eczema on Scalp.

Scrofula on Neck.

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DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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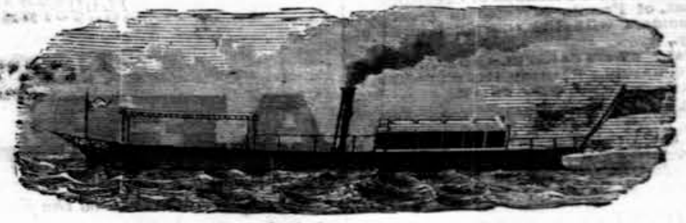

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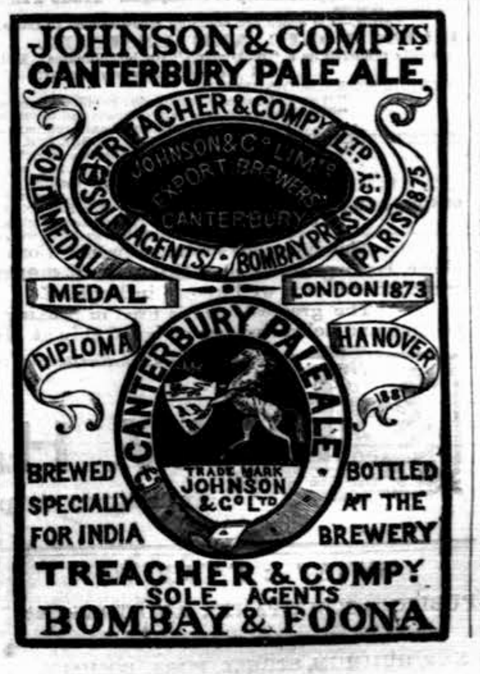
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